The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,418 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. I. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballaarat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th „
M. [illegible]	3133	550	C. R. Edwards	21st „
L. [illegible]	3484	6.0	W. E. Breeze	28th „
— Assam	3033	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. [illegible]	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th „
M. Malwa	2859	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th „
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3800	600	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from [illegible] to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 374.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the [illegible] of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 350, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children 3 or [illegible] and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will [illegible] Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both [illegible] and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and [illegible] particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW [illegible] EE,
Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bo[illegible] 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	22nd Aug.
[illegible]	G. Mahoreich	4,100	800	22nd Sept.
[illegible]USA	R. Ragusin	3,500	550	22nd Oct.

[illegible] and Stewardess on board every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONY.

TRIESTE OR BRINDISI ... 1st Class. 2nd Class. Deck Rs. 500 R[illegible] Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available [illegible] 300 or SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI ... 1st Class. Rs. 800 2nd Class. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at [illegible]

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on [illegible] and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	C. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
May 15, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN OGILVIE	3,000	G. Nelson	16th July.
„ MURRAY	2,4 0	Worfolk	20th „
„ FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	30th „
„ MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	16th Aug.
„ MUNRO	3,200	R. H. Betteley	20th „
„ CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Hewley	31st „

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower „ at „ 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 „

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower „ at „ 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 4 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

		Rs.	a.	
Dahlias finest double	...	0	11	each.
„ single brilliant colors	...	0	11	„
American double Tuberoses	...	0	3	„

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY

Machines which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th July, at 11 a. m., (unless delayed by non-arrival of the Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, at 5 p. m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each.

TREACHER & Company Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

				Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes			each	0 10
Eighteen Penny	do.	do.	„	1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	„	1 2
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	„	1 12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	„	2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours Brushes, &c.	„ 1 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 21 Colours, Brushes, &c.	„ 27 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	„ 68 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„ 6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„ 12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	„ 20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	„ 14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	„ 32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 36 Tubes Colour, &c.	„ 48 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.
FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. NISSIM S. EZRA, to SIGN our firm, per procuration.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIO JANNI in our firm CEASED from THIS DATE.

M. MONDOLFO & CO.
Bombay, 30th June, 1885.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

[illegible] FORBES & CO.,
[illegible] Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS, VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

NOTICES

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete,
ALL ROUND TIPPING WAGGONS, 30 inch, gauge.
PICKAXES, HOES, and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 16 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
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MANILA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERT'S 15 CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER
CALVERT'S "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Charcoal Swedish Iron.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35, we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25, we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 23
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umbalia writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first [illegible] acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

4-1885
1-2

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED,
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS
WILL REMOVE
THEIR SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS
FROM HORNBY-ROW
TO THEIR PREMISES
IN RAMPART-ROW
FROM THIS DATE.

"PHOSPHO,"

A NON-ALCOHOLIC AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE.

PRIMUS IN INDIS.

PHOSPHO is the pearl of Indian beverages for temperate persons and for total abstainers because it is pleasant, refreshing, invigorating and strengthening; it will drive away melancholy depression of spirits, and lassitude of any kind and will not fail to sharpen the appetite, tone the nerves clear the brain, and impart a feeling of true vigour to those who partake of it, which alcoholic drinks may fail to do.

Phospho contains the essentials requisite for the [illegible] nourishment of the Nervous Centres, giving new life and vigour to the most debilitated and shattered constitution.

Phospho is *warranted* to contain those phosphatic elements which have received so much notice and approval at the hands of the most advanced members of the Medical profession.

Per dozen	... Rs.	2 8
Per 3 dozen Basket.	„	7 0
„ 6 „	„	13 8

*** Baskets of "Phospho" can be sent by rail to almost any part of India at very little cost.

Amongst many testimonials to the excellence of Phospho we extract the following from a lecture given at Kirkee by the Rev. Gelson Gregson, the great lecturer on Temperance.

"There is now no excuse for drinking. If you want a beverage to revive you when you feel dull "and heavy, go to Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., and take a bottle of Phospho, it will put you all right at "once, without any of the unpleasant effects that follow the drinking of Alcohol. I have used a great "deal of Phospho lately, and intend to use it as long as it is procurable."

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. J. ESSAI.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,

ENTIRELY ON THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.
PRICES BASED ACCORDINGLY. SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

BOMBAY MANGOES, ALFONSO OR AFOOS, RASPBERRY OR PIREE
NOW IN SEASON.
FORBES-STREET, FORT BOMBY.

THROUGHOUT THE RAINS. } NEW GOODS. { THROUGHOUT THE RAINS.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

HOAR & CO.,} TAILORS, { BOMBAY.

DURING THE MONSOON will fully maintain THEIR STOCK to the same HIGH STANDARD OF CHOICE for which their ESTABLISHMENT is so well NOTED THROUGHOUT INDIA, and regular shipments have been placed which will enable them TO PROMPTLY EXECUTE ALL ORDERS they MAY BE FAVOURED with.

HOAR & CO.,{ OUTFITETRS, } BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

SHERRIES.

Cash. Rs. a.			Credits Rs. a.
17 2	Pale Medium Dry; an Excellent Wine for General use	Black Cap	18 0
21 0	Vino de Pasto; Remarkably Soft and Dry	Green Cap	22 0
22 0	Manzanilla, Pure Natural	Yellow Cap	23 0
25 11	Imperial Oloroso; very Dry and Fragrant	Purple Cap	27 0
29 8	Amoroso; a Rich Nutty Dessert Wine	Red Cap	31 0
36 2	Amontillado Fino; very choice	White Cap	38 0

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with electro-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate, Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated [illegible] and oakwood frames Rs. 52 to 28.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 108.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
[illegible] on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate round or oval with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in [illegible] Rs. 12 to [illegible]

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 2 quarts. Handsomely engaved, Rs. 106 cash.

1/3

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 4, 1885.

FRESH ARRIVALS! FRESH ARRIVALS!

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Cheapest Ever Offered.

9-Carat Gold Locket	...from Rs.	3 8	
9-Carat Gold Signet Ring	...from „	19 0	Hall-marked.
9-Carat Gold Albert Chains	...from „	15 0	do.
Silver Albert for Ladies	...from „	3 0	
„ Lockets	...from „	1 12	
Amber Brooches for Ladies	...from „	1 8	

PLUSH GOODS.

Small Hand-bags, Plain	...from As.	8.	each.
Do. with Nickel Tops	Rs.	2 4	„
Large Fancy Superior Bag	from	3 0	„
Plush Photo Frames Carde Visit		0 12	„
Do. do. Cabinet Plain		0 12	
Do. do. do. Fancy	...from „	1 0	
Do. do. do. with Flower	„	1 2	

ALBUMS.

Carde Visit Floral	As.	12 each.
Cabinet to hold 100 Photos	Rs.	2 12
Do. do. do. Floral	„	3 4
Do. Superior Articles	... from „	5 8

FLOWER VASES

A large Assortment to select from in Glass, Majolica and Bohemian ware from as. 4 each.

SHROFF BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES, BOXES & LOCKS.

(WITH TWO KEYS EACH)

FIRE AND THIEF-RESISTING SAFES.

No. 2, 1 ft. 10 in. high by 1 ft 5 in. wide by 1 ft 4 in deep ... Rs. 161 4
No. 7, 2 ft high by 1 ft 6 in wide by 1 ft 6 in deep. ... 213 12

DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.

Each fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c., and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

OUTSIDE MEASURE.

	Rs. a.
No. 2. 15 by 10 by 6 inches	45 0
„ 2. Do. do. with extra Tray	49 8
Leather Travelling Cover for above.	13 8
„ 3. 17 by 11 by 7 inches	48 12
„ 3. Do. do. with extra Tray	53 4
„ 3. Do. do. with Instruments	69 4
Leather Travelling Cover for above	15 0

CASH BOXES.

	Rs. a.
No. 1. 6 by 4 by 2½ inches	13 8
„ 2. 7½ by 4½ by 3 „	15 0
„ 3. 9 by 5½ by 3½ „	17 4
„ 6. 12 by 7 by 5 „	22 8

PAPER BOXES.

OUTSIDE MEASURE.

	Rs. a.	With Pen-Tray and Inkstand.
No. 1. 14 by 8 by 5 inches	22 8	27 0
„ 2. 15 by 9½ by 8 „	24 12	29 4
„ 3. 17 by 11 by 7 „		31 8
„ 4. 18 by 12½ by 8 „	30 0	34 8

DEED BOXES.

	Rs. a.
No 1. 13 by 9 by 8 inches	[illegible]
„ 2. 14½ by 10 by 10 „	[illegible]
„ 3. 16 by 12 by 11 „	26 4
„ 4. 18 by 13 by 13 „	30 0
„ 5. 20 by 15 by 15 „	34 8
„ 6. 23 by 17 by 16 „	40 8

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1. 12 by 8½ by 4 „	18 12
„ 2. 14 by 10 by 5 „	21 0

PADLOCKS.

¾ inches	Rs. 7 12	3¼ inches	Rs. 11 14
1 „	„ 6 14	3½ „	„ 13 2
2½ „	„ 10 4	3¾ „	„ 16 4
3 „	„ 10 14	4 „	„ 18 12

Queen's Padlock ... Rs. 4-10

CUPBOARD LOCKS.

2 inches	Rs. 6 4	4 by 2½ inches	Rs. 8 2
3 „	„ 6 14	4 „ 3 „	„ 9 6
3½ „	„ 6 14	4½ „ 3 „	„ 10 4
4 by 2 „	„ 7 8		

DRAWER LOCKS.

1½ inches	Rs. 6 4	3 inches	Rs. 7 [illegible]
2 „	„ 6 8	3½ by 3 „	„ 8 [illegible]
2½ „	„ 6 14	4 „ 3 „	„ 9 [illegible]
2¾ „	„ 6 14		

BOX OR CHEST

Inches.	Rs. a.	3 in.	
1½, 1¾, or 2 each	6 14	3½ inches	8 2

PEDESTAL LOCKS.

2½ inches	Rs. 7-4	3½ inches	„ 8 2
3 „	„ 7-12		

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.
Under the Patronage of the
COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS,
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Organ Solo ......Offertoire in F. Major..........Wely.
Mr. Johnston.
2 Song......There is a flower that bloometh......Wallace.
Mr. Dixon.
3 Song..............My Pretty Jane..........Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
4 Song..............Out on the Rocks..........Dolby.
Mrs. Adams.
5 Piano Solo ....Caprice..........Rubenstein.
Miss Schmuck.
6 Song..............The Storm..........Hullah.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
7 Solo ......French Horn—Good Night..........Kucken
Herr Stoeckel.
8 Song..............O' a' the airts the win' can blaw.
Mrs. Macmillan.
9 Trio..............Blow Gentle Gales..........Bishop.
Mrs. Morland, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. Hebditch.

INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

1 Trio......Instrumental—Andante e Scherzo......Fesca.
Violin Mr. Schmuck, Violincello, Mr. Close. Piano Miss Schmuck.
2 Song..............The Raft..........Pinsuti.
Mr. Hebditch.
3 Recitation ......Mark Antony's Oration...Julius Cæsar—Act III Scene II Shakespeare.
Miss Branson.
4 Song..........When the tide comes in......Barnby.
Mrs. Adams.
5 Song..............My Pretty Jane..........Bishop.
Mr. Dixon.
6 Solo ......Violin—Fantasie Sceene de Ballet...Beriot.
Herr Schmuck.
7 Scotch Song ......Within a mile of Edinborough town..J. Hook.
Mrs. Macmillan.
8 Duet..............The Sailor Sighs..........Balfe.
Mrs. Morland and Mr. Dixon.
Song ......Rocked in the cradle of the deep......Knight.
(With organ accompaniment.)
Mrs. Morland.
God save the Queen
Mrs. Morland, Mrs Adams, and Mr. Dixon.

Accompanists.
Messrs. Johnston, Nicholson, Craig, and Vining.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserve seats..................	Rs. 4
Second seats	„ 2
Back seats	„ 1

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$ 2,000,000
RESERVED FUND	$ 547,500

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company at Bombay, are hereby prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE in Bombay on all First-Class Buildings, Machinery Godowns, Merchandize and all other sorts of First-Class Risks and issue Policies on most favourable terms. For rates and all other information apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 2, 1885.

WATCHES.
By Jas. McCabe, Royal Exchange.
WATCHES.
By Rotherham and Sons, London.
WATCHES.
By John Jones, of 338 Strand.
WATCHES.
By A. R. Trewinnard, of London.
WATCHES.
By Edulgee Pestonjee, of London.

All of the above Watches are London-made, of HALL MARK, GOLD and SILVER cases, either OPEN CASE or HUNTER, with key and keyless, plain and compensation balance, also half, quarter REPEATER and minute REPEATER and Independent Centre Second. None can be had so cheap anywhere in India.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, 13th instant at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting Budget transfer of Rs. 9-4-7 sanctioned by the Council on the 1st inst.

2. Letter from Residents of Khetwadi, complaining of the large number of milch cattle stables spread over the Khetwadi District and the filthy condition of the side gutters in the District.

3. Letter from Mr. N. Ramkrishna and others, praying that water mains may be laid in Khetwadi Back-road and Cross-lanes.

4. Government Resolution, asking the Corporation to grant Rs. 8,800 additional for the Victoria and Albert Museum and the School of Art, together with extract from the [illegible] the Town Council's meeting held on the 10th June, 1885.

Notice of Motion from T. Blaney, Esq., of intention to ask the Clerk to furnish the Corporation with a list of all reports called for by the Corporation and its Committees from the Commissioner and not submitted by him, when Mr Blaney will move "that the list be submitted to the Commissioner with a request that he will furnish a brief statement as to the delay in furnishing such reports and the probable time when they will be sent."

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd July, 1885.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co. have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.

7, Hummum-street.

FOR SALE, PORTABLE and STATIONARY Engines and Boilers, Steam Hammers, Lathes, Shaftings and Pulleys, Boring Machine, Pumps, Platts Cotton Gins, French Burr Stones and Frames, Cotton Spinning Machinery of all classes, Reeds and Healds, Throstle, Mule and Bundling Band, Roller, Washer and Scavenger Cloth, Sizing Flannels, Heald Yarn, &c., on stock. Apply

T. SUGDEN Engineer
Machinery Agent and General Importer, New Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 865 pages containing upwards of 35,000 classic and 1,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price Rs. 20. To be had from the compiler Munshi Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish [illegible] Meadow street, Fort, Bombay on cash payment or [illegible]

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

---

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.				
Do	F	do.		do.
Do.	FF	do.		do.
Do.	FFF	do.		do.
lb. tins	F	cases of 25 lbs.		per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.		do.
Do.	FFF	do.		do.
½ lb. tins	F	do.		do.
Do.	FF	do.		do.
Do.	FFF	do.		do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.		do.
Do.	U S Rifle		do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannisto	do.		per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper Inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort,
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE eclipse all. They are the leading machines of the day. Prices from Rs. 45. For cash or on hire. 5 Church-Gate street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's TO-DAY, a magnificent MASTIFF BITCH, 5½ ft in length and 2½ ft in height.

WANTED—SPRATTS or other DOG BISCUITS.—Address, Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. Hohenbocken's valuable Household Furniture at No 4, Grants Buildings, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

CARANOPOULO FRERES'S Celebrated Alexandrie Cigarettes in Tin Boxes, Price Rs. 2-8 per Box of 100. MORENAS & Co.

FOR SALE, Elliott's current meter for testing the velocity of streams. Price Rs. 90. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Mody-bay, Bombay.

COOLING POWDERS for CHILDREN CUTTING their TEETH. 12 as. per packet.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. Cambodia, Jujubes sweets, fancy stationary and cooking stoves. Prices cheaper than any firm.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME and SEE our fresh stock of beautiful gold and silver lockets, scarf-pins, breast-pins, &c. &c. at moderate prices at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.—Chas. Lancaster's 4 barrel B. L. PISTOLS at Rs. 150. REVOLVERS Rs. 135, 125, 110, 50. Apply N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

THE SALE of Mr. W. Pendlebury's valuable house hold furniture, landau, pair of galloways, harmonium, &c., at Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

MESSRS. BENEETT'S & CO. will sell by public auction on Monday, the 6th at 7 Humam Street, best plated ware, knives, spoons, forks, &c. by Messrs Mappin and Webb, Sheffield. Property on view.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONE'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

WANTED to FIND as PARTNER a gentleman with small capital. Apply "X." care of this office.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Druggists, and general Merchants. Medical advice free Medicine charges moderate.

CLEARANCE SALE CLEARANCE SALE!!—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

SEASON 1885.—Just received CRICKETING and LAWN-TENNIS KIT, from the best Makers.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

RS. 5,000 WANTED to carry on a going concern. Good personal security fair rate of interest will be given. [illegible] care of this paper

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable [illegible]

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE, Pickled Cabbage, Onions, Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, &c., in large jars, also in ordinary bottles.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs.12 Net Cash.—Y. ALACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

WELLINGTON HOTEL.—(Late Waverley Hotel) will be OPENED on the 6th July. It has been thoroughly repaired and is under new management.

AN ENGINEER of very great experience in Ice Machinery here, in Europe and the Colonies, is open to engagement. Address "Ice," care of Machine Exchange.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions. Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, THOMSON AND CO.

T[illegible] has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co. Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!— Waterproofs Waterproofs Waterproofs. Our new stock just arrived. Cheap rates.—JOHN MARSHMENT, 16, Meadow-street

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, [illegible] Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WANTED for the R. A. Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Only those with experience and capital need apply. Particulars at the Mess Office, Kirkee, any day between 12 and 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

WANTED.—MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kattiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

VICTORESS' COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and [illegible] complete. No. 6 Rs. 20, [illegible] Rs. 100. J. [illegible] Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, an appointment in a native State by a Parsee Medical Graduate, L. R. C. P. of Edinburgh and L. R. C. S. of London. Has 7 years experience in a Native State. Apply A. B., care of this office.

[illegible] FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

DEFENCE from, and DEFIANCE of Disease.—PHENYLE prevents sicknesses of all kinds. The most powerful Disinfectant known. Per bottle As. 8, Rs. 5 and Rs. [illegible] Sole Agents—Phillips and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—issued on the first of every month, contains Time and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information of travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

LADIES' FANS, ALBUMS, large and small sizes, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 1-8-0 each.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

TENDERS are invited for the construction of UP and DOWN platforms and of the foundations for the Up and Down proposed NEW STATION at Elphinstone-road. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company. Tenders will be received up to the 8th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices Bombay 24th June, 1885.

NOTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT
and
THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY LIMITED
(In liquidation)

SHAREHOLDERS may, on application, on and after the 10th inst. receive from the Liquidators at their office No. 6, Apollo-street, the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS at Rs. 3-8 per share.

Unclaimed Distributions will be dealt with by the Liquidators as advised by the Company's Solicitors.

GEO. W. READ.
BOMANJI FRAMJI CAMA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

THE PUNJAB LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT, 1885.

THE First Meeting of the above will be held in the Lawrence Gardens, Lahore, during the week commencing MONDAY, 12th October. Both events are open to all amateur players resident in India. Entries close at noon on 1st October.

Gentlemen's Singles. A Challenge Cup, value Rs. 500, and smaller Cups for first and second prizes. Entrance, Rs 10.

Gentlemen's Doubles. Players to select their own partners. First prize, two Silver Cups. Entrance, Rs. 20 per pair.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary, to whom also donations towards the Challenge Cup and General Expenses of the meeting may be remitted.

N.B.—The revised rules for 1885 will be strictly enforced.

E. L. FRENCH,
Honorary Secretary.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of th Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On MONDAY the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s goods station at Carnac Bridge. A few bags of sweepings of wheat, rapeseed, poppyseed, seelseed, &c. &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 4th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. NEDERLAND EN ORANGE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers to sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. J. Steiner, Consul for the Netherlands, at the request of Captain A. B. Wierikx and on account of the concerned.

The steamship Nederland en Oranje, registered tonnage gross 2,205 tons, net 1,514 tons, with her engines, masts, sails, yards boats, &c., as she lies off Mazagon Bunder.

The vessel was built at Amsterdam in 1883, and was launched in December of the same year, and is fitted with 210 horse-powered engines. She can be inspected by the intending purchasers daily at any time between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

The Inventory of stores is ready and can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

The sale will take place at the rooms of the Auctioneers in Marine-street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th July, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of valuable landed property at Forbes-street Fort, opposite Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s Office.

On MONDAY, the 13th July, 1885, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Godavaribai, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Munmohundass Purmanundass, deceased, by virtue of power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th September, 1882, and deed of further charge dated 30th April 1884, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the [illegible] side of Forbes-street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the stable of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.'s, on or towards the east by the property of Dr. Bezonjee Pestonjee Bennett, on or towards the south by the public road, called the Forbes-street, and on or towards the west by the public street called Rope Walk-lane, and which said property was formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Domingo Vaz, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 121, new No. 4971, old survey No. 1499, and new survey No. 9494, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th July, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows—

On account and risk of the concerned one self-acting Pneumatic gas machine for 60 lights with all fittings.

1 Do. do. 100 lights.
1 Do. do. 20 „

AUCTION SALE OF SELECTED ASSORTMENTS OF WINE, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their room, No. 41, Meadow-street, on account of whom it may concern, a large and selected assortment of very superior wine, consisting as follows:—

From Dents and Geldermann—
38 boxes each 1 dozen qt. bottles of champagne, cabinet of India.
37 boxes each 2 dozen pint bottles of champagne, cabinet of India.
10 boxes each 2 dozen pint bottles of gold lack.
10 boxes each 1 dozen qts. bottles of Fortuna Tuffel Akvanit.
5 boxes each 1 dozen quarts bottles Fortuna Kommen Svendevin.
10 boxes each 1 dozen quarts Copenhagener Branntinein.
5 boxes each 1 dozen quarts Fortuna Caloric Punsch.
5 boxes each 1 dozen pints aromatic Magon bitters.
10 boxes real Italian oil in flutes.
10 boxes [illegible] pints.
An invoice of best quality still hock of different sorts from the well-known maker Otto—Prumm.
35 boxes haut sauturne from Munzer and Spann.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th July, 1885.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWASJEE,
Coachbuilder.
50, Kalbadevi-road opposite Post Office.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS)
Paid-up Capital Rs. 3,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 incandescent Lamps			Rs.	330
Do	for 8 arc lights	2,000 candles, each	„	1,200
Do	10	do.	2,000 do.	1,200

SWANS AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS. Our Patent [illegible] Carbons give the steadiest light. JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved in size. INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE.—THE MACHINES [illegible] are LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

[illegible] FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
[illegible] Meadow-street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S [illegible] PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex [illegible] or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Agents:
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russell-street Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..............	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Limited.
(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.
HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.
J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS, MANAGER.
BRANCH—AJMERE.
P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.
BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent per annum
9 „ „ 5 „
[illegible] „ „ 4 „

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London

And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.

Ajmere, Feb. 13 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost. For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports. Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..........Rs.	50 0	
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole .... „	54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne .... „	45 0	
Dry Elite .... „	45 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry .... „	38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry ....Rs.	.	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry .... „	35 0	„ 37 0
Goldlack, extra .... „	40 0	„ 42 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FASSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer .... „	16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer .... „	17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch .... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Stein wein .... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg .... „	25 0	„ ...
Rudesheimer .... „	25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner .... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg .... „	31 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen ....Rs.	...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	...	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	...	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Doctor	18 0	„ 21 0
Rudesheimer	22 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ....Rs.	18 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Freude ....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	16 0	„ 15 0
Chateau Leoville	19 0	
Chateau Lafitte	93 0	
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ....Rs.	11 0	
Cru de Barcorre	12 0	
From J. ROMMER & SOHN—VIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ....Rs.	17 0	
Chateau Roemer	16 0	
Carlowitz ....Rs.	15 0	Rs. 17
BRANDY		
Dessaulier & Co.'s * Brandy ....Rs.	21 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann .... „	24 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules .... „	29 0	...
Charles Levoire very old Brandy*** „	34 0	...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay ....Rs.	21 0	...
Chambertin .... „	26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord ....Rs	18 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey .... „	15 0	...
Thistle Blend „ .... „	22 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli ....Rs.	6 4	Rs 4 0
Pilsener Beer .... „	5 12	„ 3 12
Export Beer .... „	5 4	„
Flower & Son's Ale .... „	4 12	„ 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasca [illegible] Bottles		
	Per doz. quarts.	per ½ doz. pints.
Kummuel ....Rs.	28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth .... „	17 0	...
Do. do Superior .... „	19 0	...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest .... per ½ lb. tin		0 10½
Danish Butter .... per 1 lb. tin		1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked .... per lb.		0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins .... from 20—50 lb. tin		0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.		Per tin small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ....Rs.	1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	1 4	„ 0 12
Cellery	0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter	0 15	„ 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	1 4	„ 0 12
Red do. do.	1 2	„ 0 12
FROM BUSH. BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ....Rs.	2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	„ 0 12
French Bean	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	„ 1 8
Young Green Peas	...	„ 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	„ 1 0
Small Sausages	...	„ 1 8

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co. Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS' "Health Renewer," restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884..................	£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,650,650
Total Invested Funds	6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL..................	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..................	,	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	„	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL		3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1882..................£944,2[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum [illegible]

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All their experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety.

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
1[illegible]. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can [illegible] his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill [illegible]

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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AGENTS:

BOMBAY......Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA......Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN......Railway Station.
BULSAR......Eduljee Pestonjee Dossat
DEOLALEE......Cursetjee Dossabhoy,
ALLAHABAD......Railway Station.
MADRAS......Higginbotham & Co., and Gantz Bros.
LONDON......G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C., Proctor & C. 128, Oxford-street.

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FALL OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

On Monday, June 8, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue bill, said it was right he should give explanations on two points. The first question related to the repayment of the shilling difference between the 12s. fixed by the resolution of April 30, and the 11s. as proposed now. What he said on April 30 was, that if the proposals of the Government should be rejected by the House, of course it would be necessary to repay the difference between the 12s. and the 10s. because there would then be no authority to levy more than 10s. The repayment was, however, against precedent. The second point related to the effect of the additional duty in connection with the consumption of England, Ireland, and Scotland. In point of fact, the revenue derived from beers and spirits in England was five and a half times much as that in Ireland, and between four and a half and five times as much as that in Scotland. It would be interesting, perhaps, to the House to know to what extent the revenue in England, Scotland, and Ireland would be affected by the proposals of the Government. Assuming the revenue from spirits to be increased by 600,000l., and the revenue from beer to be increased by 750,000l., the additional spirit duty received in England would be 382,000l., in Scotland 123,000l., and in Ireland 95,000l. The addition to the beer duty in England would be 660,000l., in Scotland 30,000l., and in Ireland 60,000l. Taking the totals of the additional duty on spirits and beer the results would be—in England 1,042,000l., in Scotland 153,000l. and in Ireland 155,000l. In other words, more than 77 per cent. would be paid by the English consumer, rather more than 11 per cent. by the Scotch consumer, and just 11½ by the Irish consumer. The proposal of the Government was that 7-9ths of the additional duty should be paid by England, 1-9th by Scotland, roughly speaking, and 1-9th also by Ireland.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who was received with Opposition cheers, moved the following amendment:—"That the House regards the increase proposed by this bill in the duties levied on beer and spirits as inequitable in the absence of a corresponding addition to the duties on wine, and declines to impose fresh taxation on real property until effect has been given to its resolutions of April 17, 1883, and March 28, 1884, by which it has acknowledged further measures of relief to be due to ratepayers in counties and boroughs in respect of local charges imposed upon them for national services." There were many points, he said, on which the present Budget tempted criticism. He might, for instance, refer to the extraordinary fact that under a Liberal Administration, which ought, if anything, to be economical, they had an expenditure of 100 millions. How was it consistent with the most important rule of sound finance—viz. that under any circumstances you should pay your way—a sum varying from three millions to £1,100,000 was to be carried on to the taxation of next year? (Opposition cheers.) How was it that the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement exaggerated his deficit by taking 5d. as the normal limit of the income-tax, when the average rate of the present Government was 6d. as compared with 3d. under the late Administration? (Opposition cheers.) He had no desire to enter into matters of this kind. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone.) He had no desire to express any censure upon the Government, or to move a vote of want of confidence. He cordially concurred in the principle of the budget, that the increased expenditure should not fall entirely on property, or on those payers of income-tax who were not completely synonymous with owners of property. He was very glad that such sentiment should have been expressed by a [illegible]net which included the President of the Board [illegible]de. He only wished the Chancellor of the Exchequer had put it more completely into practice. [illegible] not the Chancellor of the Exchequer in [illegible] Budget cast his net over a wider circle—a [illegible] would include not only those who drank [illegible]pirits, but those who preferred wine and [illegible] Opposition cheers.) The present taxation of [illegible] on tea was very moderate, but the [illegible] tea was an increasing, as against [illegible] revenue on beer and spirits. The [illegible] had increased the beer and spirit [illegible] an extra duty on tea would be unpopular [illegible] the country especially with their own [illegible]ters. (Opposition cheers.) He could understand that people did not care to bear this increased taxation when the only result of the extra expenditure was baffled and discredited diplomacy in one quarter of the globe, and purposeless [illegible]ghter in another. (Opposition cheers.) Her [illegible]sty's Government had selected for this [illegible] two important British and Irish [illegible] already heavily taxed and by no means [illegible]erous as formerly and had added insult to [illegible] conferring a boon at the same time on the [illegible]roducer (Opposition cheers.) What he [illegible] was that the consumer would feel this new [illegible] so much in the increase of price as in [illegible] and unwholesomeness of the [illegible]s would not be mellowed in bond and [illegible] be put into beer. (Laughter.) Having [illegible] the proposal of the Government to [illegible]ties on spirits and beer and lower[illegible] was likely to lead to illicit distil[illegible] on the revenue, the right hon. gentleman proceeded to refer to the institution of the succession duties. He remarked that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to equalise the duties whether the property was real or personal, but he had taken no account of the respective capacity of real and personal property to bear them. (Hear, hear.) This question could not be considered solely in relation to the death duties apart from other taxation. He contended that the Government [illegible] the House that the question of the relative burdens of real and personal property should be dealt with as a whole, and not in a piecemeal way which would result to the disadvantage of one class of property. (Hear.) He did not want any party triumph, if he desired to defeat the Budget proposals of the Government, believing them to be unjust and injurious, and if he could not persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer he should appeal to the fair judgment of the House of Commons. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir C. Dilke animadverted in a sarcastic vein on the predilection shown by Sir M. Hicks-Beach for an increased duty on tea, remarking that however unpopular the present Budget might be, the Opposition Budget would be more disliked. As to pointing in the wine duties adverse to Spain, he pointed out that it would interfere with a growing colonial trade, and he characterised as claptrap the argument founded on a comparison of the beverage duties with the [illegible] on wine regarded as beverage of the rich. As to the succession duty it was an act of justice as between landed and personal property, and there was no reason why it should be delayed. The Government, he said in conclusion, regarded the Budget as a whole as a matter of life and death, and if the amendment were carried the supporters would have to form a Government of their own to carry out their own financial policy.

Lord G. Hamilton, referring to a preference expressed by Sir C. Dilke for "Radical teetotallers" as against "pothouse politicians," twitted him with having attended more pothouse meetings than any other metropolitan member, and commented at length on the proposals in the Budget to suspend the repayment of the Debt.

Mr. O'Sullivan maintained that the proposed increase of the spirit duty would have the effect of relieving taxation in England at the expense of taxpayers in Scotland and Ireland.

Dr. Cameron strongly objected to an increase in the duty on whisky, and contended that taxation should fall equally upon the different sections of the community, which, as regards the duty on alcohol, might be attained by imposing a duty of 4d. or 6d. on every gallon of proof spirit in either beer, wine, or whisky.

Mr. Arnold contended that there was a decided unreality in the amendment, which, he maintained, was in effect playing the working man argument for the advantage of the wealthier classes.

Mr. Orr Ewing dwelt on the injustice to the agricultural interest which would be caused by the increase in the spirit duty, and on its demoralising effect in stimulating adulteration.

Mr. [illegible] O'Connor referred to the returns illustrating the [illegible] falling off in various British industries while the increase [illegible] foreign trade contending that the Budget would strike a blow [illegible] benefitting the foreign [illegible].

The Chancellor of the Exchequer [illegible] baronet [illegible] he read the motion of the right [illegible] that the member for Gloucestershire he contended [illegible] on beer objection was not to the increased duties on beer and spirits in themselves, but that such a method of obtaining more revenue was inequitable, because there was not a corresponding addition to the duty on wine. The right hon. gentleman had, however, devoted a considerable portion of his speech to an abstract opposition to raising the duty on either of the articles suggested. As the proposition of the party to which he belonged, the right hon. baronet seemed to think that tea was the proper article on which the duty should be augmented—(no)—instead of that on beer and spirits. (Ministerial cheers.) They might fairly join issue on that point. In his opinion duties on liquor were preferable to increased duties on tea, sugar, and other articles of necessary consumption. He denied the statements as to the excessive expenditure made by the Government; and contended that the large spending of money had been caused partly by military, naval, and educational expenditure, and partly by efforts to remedy the omissions of the former Administrations. He denied that the design of the Budget was to crush Scotch and Irish trade in order to promote imperial interests. As the brewers objected to anything like a permanent augmentation in the duty on beer he had been asked whether he intended to treat the present increase as a war tax or not. His answer was that it should be regarded just the same as any other proposal involving an increase of revenue, though it should not be forgotten that when the beer duty was substituted for the malt-tax it was distinctly pointed out that in case of any future national emergency it would not be necessary for the Government to limit themselves to the income-tax alone for raising funds. (Hear, hear.) When it became essential to increase the national revenue to meet an emergency—not an actual war, but a preparation for war—such as had lately been seen, the Government considered it right to have recourse to articles of consumption, and not to look to property only. (Hear, hear.) They might have gone to some other articles of consumption, such as tea or sugar; but that was a subsidiary question. The great point was, however, the primary duty of enforcing the principle to which he had referred; and he thought that, whatever the controversy as to the particular articles to be taxed, that principle must be admitted. (Hear, hear.) When it was necessary to go to the people for a considerable amount of additional taxation, the whole of that sum should not fall upon property. Some part of it should fall upon articles of consumption; and, considering the expenditure which the liquor traffic involved upon the country, it was not unfair to say that part of it should be derived from the sources he had mentioned. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote complained that the Budget was framed, not so much on fiscal considerations as on sentimental and electioneering motives. In this year particularly the House had a right to expect a carefully-considered Budget, which would have taken a comprehensive survey of the financial condition of the country and pressure of taxation on various interests. The finance of the present Government has been marked by a constant series of failures such as the silver plate duty, the wine duties, the carriage duties, the conversion of the debt, &c., owing chiefly to constant fidgetiness, and a desire to tide temporarily over difficulties. As to principles of sound finance, he held them to be to raise the necessary charge in the manner least injurious to all classes and to keep our finances steady.

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said he thought the speech of the right hon. baronet had consisted of a very severe review of the finances of the present Government, and a highly laudatory review of the finances he had himself conducted—(Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers)—of an exposition of general principles, of which some might be called truisms and others platitudes—(Ministerial laughter)—and of an occasional reference to the motion, that reference being mainly an attempt to destroy and to reduce to nothing the most important, ingenuous, and honourable portion of the speech of the right hon. baronet (Sir M. Hicks-Beach). The right hon. gentleman (Sir Stafford Northcote) said that he viewed in the finances of the Government nothing except a miserable series of failures—(Opposition cheers)—and he thought the present year a favourable one for reviewing such matters. He would draw a comparison between the finances of this Government and those finances on which the right hon. baronet looked back with so much satisfaction. The right hon. baronet (Sir Stafford Northcote) came into office in 1874 with a surplus of six millions. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Oh.") He had produced six Budgets to the House, and of these four were in deficiency. (Ministerial cheers.) He believed he was strictly correct in saying that. (Ministerial cheers.) His habitual finance, when he got rid of the surplus with which he had been originally provided was a finance of annual deficit. (Ministerial cheers.) What had been the case with the present Government? For four years they had had great emergencies to meet, but during these four years—of which the right hon. baronet the author of the habitual deficit (laughter) had spoken as a series of failures—only in this year had they not produced a surplus of revenue over expenditure. (Ministerial cheers.) If that was the right hon. baronet's notion of what constituted failure he did not in the least object to be made the subject of his criticism. The right hon. baronet (Sir M Hicks-Beach) had brought forward this subject in a candid, manly, straightforward, and able speech. He had found fault with himself (Mr. Gladstone) because on a former occasion he had described the proposal as a Vote of Censure. Well, it was not a Vote of Censure. It was simply a Government question of life and death. He (Mr. Gladstone) admitted his error, which was one rather of form than of substance. The right hon. baronet had frankly accepted the consequences attached to such a motion and had not attacked the Government finances without producing his own. It was a bad thing, he (Mr. Gladstone) admitted, to have unsteady and fluctuating taxation, yet he was glad that it had been proposed to make the beer duty terminable next year, because that could not help having an effect in inducing the new Parliament to seriously consider the question of the general scale of expenditure of the country. (Hear, hear.) When a vast sum had to be provided to meet the national expenditure the first question which arose was whether that sum ought to be raised by taxation, by borrowing money, or by arresting the repayment of debt, or in what proportions those different methods ought to be applied to meet the exigencies of the case. He contended that the plan of Government was a judicious combination of all those various elements, and that there was nothing whatever extreme or unreasonable about it. The Leader of the Opposition had praised the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having adopted the principle that the entire burden should not be laid upon property, but that a portion of it should be thrown upon articles of consumption. His right hon. friend had been fortunate in attracting the approval of the right hon. gentleman, but he must own that he could not compliment the members opposite upon the prudence of the course they were now pursuing. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion the present motion, however it might be accompanied by compliment, was a heavy blow at the proceedings of Chancellors of the Exchequer, who should attempt to act on the principle enunciated. (Hear, hear.) His right hon. friend had made a *bona fide* effort to assert against many popular notions, that taxation ought to be divided between direct and indirect taxation on an occasion like the present, and instead of being met by a motion refusing some one of the taxes suggested, and substituting another, he was met by a most obstructive proceeding, and he was very much mistaken if the day came when an administration was formed from the ranks of those who now sat opposite, if they did not repent the step they were now taking. (Ministerial cheers.) It was asserted that the principles embodied in the Budget were inconsistent with the doctrine which he had more than once formerly advocated of paying your way. But he had advocated that doctrine as against the finance of the right hon. gentleman opposite—(cries of "Oh")—a system of habitual deficit when the circumstances were comparatively easy, and it would be pedantic to insist upon such a system when a sum of fifteen millions was in question. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition laughter.) To his great honour, the mover of the resolution had suggested a counter Budget, but the leader of the Opposition did not like the counter Budget at all. (A laugh.) The right hon. gentleman saw the points of attack which it opened, and would not have it—(laughter)—and he therefore pretended that it was a mere illustration, and one illustration was as good as another. (Laughter.) All this made one curious to ascertain the cause of the present action of the party opposite. He believed that the secret of it all lay, not in the omission to tax wine, not in compassion for the drinker of beer, not in the so-called anomaly of taxing spirits but in the death duties, where the Chancellor of the Exchequer had invaded the sanctuary of landed property. (Ministerial cheers.) Coming to the question of the increased duty on beer and spirits, the right hon. gentleman said the motion which had been made by the Opposition was very violent and very unusual. There had been a necessity for great military preparations; very serious danger had menaced the Empire; and although they now hoped it might pass away, it would be premature to say that it had disappeared. The vote of eleven millions had been unanimously approved by the House, but notwithstanding this, the regular Opposition, the loyal Opposition, the national Opposition, the patriotic Opposition—port the payment of [illegible] now refused to support the taxation. This, he believed, was an unprecedented proceeding. (Ministerial cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had suggested no other method, but said that the Budget could be easily readjusted. Was that a course worthy of the position held by those gentlemen who claimed still to discharge the functions which in other times were performed by men such as Sir Robert Peel, the late Lord Derby, and Sir James Graham? (Ministerial cheers.) He wished to hold it up to the country so that there might be judgment passed—(ironical Opposition cheers)—as to whether the ancient and approved modes of Parliamentary opposition were to be abandoned, and abandoned by the party calling itself sometimes Conservative, and sometimes the Tory democracy. (Ministerial cheers.) The proposal of the Government was to increase the beer duty from 20 per cent. to 23 per cent., whereas, in order to raise a corresponding sum of £1,350,000 by augmenting the duty on tea, that duty, which was already 18 per cent., would have to be raised to seventy-five per cent. (Cheers.) So long as he could recollect it had been universally admitted that in regard to the article of spirits it did differ somewhat from other articles of taxation inasmuch as it was desirable within the bounds of reason to lay upon it as much taxation as it would bear. The right hon. gentleman, the leader of the Opposition, thought it would be easy to readjust the Budget, but why did he not say how this readjustment was to be made? Did he propose to tax the raw materials of industry, or to reimpose protective duties? He did not believe the Opposition had yet reached that point of retrogression. If a considerable amount of money were wanted they might tax alcoholic liquors or tea, or reimpose the tax on sugar. (Lord R. Churchill: Hear, hear.) He rejoiced to come across these frank antagonists—(laughter)—who had proposals which could be dismissed in the light of day, and who were not content to shrink and cover themselves behind the shelter that it would be quite easy to re-adjust the budget. (Laughter.) Upon this issue the Government had made up their minds. This was the issue upon which they were attacked on a question of life and death. As such they accepted and welcomed it, and as such they did not envy those who, if they should gain the victory, would have to bear the consequences. (Ministerial cheers.)

The House divided at half-past one o'clock.

For Sir M. Hicks-Beach's amendment	264
Against	252
Majority against the Government	—12

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud Opposition cheers, the Irish members especially being most demonstrative in their enthusiasm, crying "Buckshot" and "Coercion." The amendment was then adopted as a substantive resolution amid Opposition cheers repeated again and again.

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was received with loud and protracted Ministerial cheering, said: In going through the orders—of course if we went through them it would be merely nominal, and no real business would be taken to-night, although I will not pledge myself absolutely to every description of business without taking the opportunity of looking over the list—I think nothing would be gained by taking that proceeding. The best thing, therefore, would be that I should move that the House do now adjourn. (Ironical Opposition cheers.)

The motion was immediately agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock, amidst some confusion and exultant cries from the Irish members.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Next day in the House of Commons, there was a large attendance and by half-past four, the usual hour for the commencement of business, every seat in the Chamber was occupied. Mr. Gladstone on taking his place was loudly cheered from the Ministerial benches. A similar demonstration greeted Sir M Hicks-Beach when he entered the House shortly afterwards.

Mr. Gladstone, rising at half-past four o'clock, said:—In consequence of the division last night the Cabinet assembled to-day and thought it their duty through me to submit a dutiful communication to her Majesty (cheers and counter-cheers). It would be altogether premature on my part were I at present to allude particularly to the nature of that communication—(laughter and cries of "Order")—and I will say that some few days at the very least must elapse before the result of the communication can be arrived at so as to made known to the House. Obvious reasons of both convenience and propriety and I think invariable custom, have established the rule that during intervals of the nature of that now before us the House refrains from the transaction of its ordinary business. I propose, sir, to act upon that principle by making motion to the effect that the House at rising do adjourn until Friday. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Stafford Northcote, who was greeted with Opposition cheers, said: I think that the course which the right hon. gentleman proposes is, as he says, both convenient and usual.

Mr. Gladstone.—May I be allowed to make myself clear to this effect, that, although I have no right, yet certainly the recommendation which I ventured to submit to the House was that it should entertain the motion of adjournment before the regular business came on. The only reason, so far as my views are concerned, for any interval at all after the adoption of the motion which is now in the hands of the Speaker is simply this—that it is usual and convenient to make the motion to allow committees to sit; notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone.—I beg now to move that all committees of the House have leave to sit, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

This motion also was agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone.—And, sir, interpreting the silence of the House to mean consent, I beg leave to move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion having been agreed to, the House adjourned.

THE END OF A LONG RUN.

"One who was in at the Death," writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The wild, mad, strange scene which ended the sitting of the House between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning was ushered in with all those circumstances of the trivial and the dull and commonplace which portentous and tragic events usually start from. The atmosphere was suffocating, the speaking in the earlier part of the evening dreadfully dull; and the whole business had the air of forlorn weariness which heralds in foregone and not particularly important conclusions. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was speaking, it was the remark of more than one listener that the House looked as if nothing in all the world could rouse it to the heartiness of a cheer either of assent or derision; and the utter forlornness of its temper was shown by the stillness in which Sir Michael was allowed to proceed even by his own side. But at rare intervals, though he spoke in a high-pitched voice, and with every evidence of effort, the solitary voice of Mr. Warton alone marked his path. That sound, rancous as the hoarse note of the corncrake, nearly always unbends the humour of the Assembly; but it passed without raising even the ripple of a laugh. The scene was made complete by the sight of Mr. Winn passing round to his fellow Conservatives; a gentle insinuation in his voice, a small notebook in his hand, and a general air that somehow or other is irresistibly remindful of an elderly hen dealing with unruly or peculiarly vacuous chicks.

Not even in the lobby was there any sign of particular excitement. The London correspondents had not assembled in any particular numbers in the earlier part of the evening; and at night the lobby was a desert. There is a fatality about particularly dull nights, that while at the first it seems almost impossible to get speakers, there is a rush towards the end; and the division becomes postponed in proportion to the eager anxiety to be over and have done with it. So it was on Monday night. It was well after midnight before Mr. Childers had concluded a speech delivered amid more than the usual signs of langour; and there was a certain sentiment of pity in the sight of Mr. Gladstone, pale and worn, compelled to remain long after his now usual hour in order to take part in the debate. When he rose up he at once gave evidence of the fatigue under which he was labouring from prolonged vigil. His voice was feeble and his manner deprecatory; and the universal expectation was increased that he was about to give one of those lame and somewhat discursive speeches which occasionally remind the House that he has passed his three score and ten.

But he soon astonished everybody, and perhaps himself, by bursting into one of the brightest and most vivacious speeches he has delivered for many day. There are those who even declared—though the statement is an exaggeration—that it was the best speech he ever delivered. Right and left he hammered his blows with abounding good-humour and an extravagance of ease that almost seemed to glow in its [illegible] power or overwhelming puny and insensate opponents. The Prime Minister has a habit when he is in his best and almost luxuriant mood of indulging in an amount of facial play that is absent from his ordinary efforts. His eyebrows and his nose are puckered up after the manner of Mr. Irving in "Louis XI."; and there is a smile of exaggerated scorn about his whole face that makes the House laugh with, and to some extent laugh at him. Several times he indulged in this on Monday night. He was ready for all comers, he, instead of resenting interruption, seemed to court it, and he often paused when there arose a slight whisper from the region below the gangway where sit Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, apparently in the hope that he might have the opportunity of delivering one of those shafts that transfix the victim when the Prime Minister is in his best form. But Mr. Ashmead Bartlett has selected another part of the House; the rest of the Conservatives were dumb; and the only two occasions that presented themselves for the delight of the Prime Minister were once when Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, who is one of the great authorities on whisky, interjected an interruption, and once when Lord Randolph Churchill ventured to whisper a word about sugar. Between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. O'Sullivan there was the interchange of a pleasant bit of badinage, the Prime Minister beaming in riotous good humour; and the interruption of Lord Randolph Churchill drew from the Prime Minister one of the most effective of his many splendid and telling hits. He was asking about the unpatriotic attitude of his opponents in challenging the Budget at a time when the country was face to face with such portentous difficulties; and looking at Lord Randolph, pointing at him with outstretched finger, and with that strange wrinkling up of his face already noticed, he spoke of an Opposition "which calls itself sometimes Conservative and sometimes the Tory Democracy." Lord Randolph Churchill took off his hat and bowed in ironical acknowledgment of the allusion. To sum up Mr. Gladstone thoroughly enjoyed himself, and the House thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Gladstone, and when he sat down Mr. Childers might be seen complimenting him highly; while the delighted face of Mr Chamberlain as he looked at his old chief luxuriantly sweeping away the arguments of the Tories was even a stronger indication of the effect of the great orator. Still there was no excitement in the House, and the numbers were not watched with that crowding at doors which usually takes place when the results is uncertain. The different sides streamed quietly and a little wearily into the lobby, the Parnellites, as usual, joining the Conservative Opposition. Nor in the Conservative division lobby was there any excitement while the division was proceeding. There was no expectation anywhere of a Government defeat. It was only as the division was approaching its end that some suspicion of the truth began to dawn upon the Tories. At once a state of unusual and fierce excitement supervened. Lord Randolph Churchill was particularly vehement. It was seen that the stream from the Government lobby was getting thinner and thinner, while that from the Opposition was still flowing in full tide; and each successive Tory, as he got into the House, was almost torn to pieces as he was asked what was his number. There were hoarse whispers, and eager demands, and a slight and tremolous cheer. But it was too soon as yet to give way to a joy that might be premature. At last certainty began to come in. Those from the Government lobby, and stated the numbers to the clerk. This was almost decisive, as it showed the exhaustion of the numbers of the Government; and here were the Conservatives still coming in. The number of the Government was now known to be 252, and the great question was whether the Conservatives had beaten this. It was soon known that 252 had been beaten, and then the floodgates were opened. Lord Randolph Churchill was the leader of the uproar; and Gavroche celebrating a victory at the barricades or an Eton boy triumphing over success at football could not have been more juvenile in the extravagance of his joy. He took off his hat and began to wave it madly, and soon he had actually got up to stand on his seat, and from this point of vantage kept waving his hat. Some younger Tories sitting beside him imitated this mad example, and waved their hats. The Parnellites meantime kept silence, having delivered so many blows that just stopped short. But when the paper was handed to Mr. Winn the Parnellites felt secure, and burst out into a deep, wild note of triumph. "Coercion Buckshop!" "Spencer!" and in one solitary instance "Myles Joyce!" rose from their thick and excited ranks; their self-controlled leader did not join in the cries, but his pale face was a trifle paler and there was a happy smile upon it. Throughout all this mad tumult—one of the maddest ever seen in the House of Commons—Mr. Gladstone remained outwardly untroubled, unheeding, even unhearing. He sat in his usual seat with his despatch to the Queen in the portfolio on his knees, writing apparently with undisturbed swiftness the account of his own defeat. He never once looked up.

At last the number were told; then more wild cheering; and then the dull, heavy, and inarticulate voice of Sir Erskine May recalling the House from its passionate heights of tragedy to the orders of the Day. But the descent was too sudden, and would not be allowed. There were loud and deafening shouts of interruption and protest; and at last it was evident that the Government would not be allowed to escape without giving some evidence and confession of its defeat. Mr. Gladstone rose. He had his despatch to the Queen and the portfolio in his hand, and his face was quite and just a trifle sad and meek. There was a burst of enthusiastic cheers from his followers. It was answered by the loud shouts of triumph from the other side, and the storm went on for minutes, cheer answering cheer, and exclamations answering exclamations. Mr. Gladstone stood calm amid it all. He looked at his despatch; and when the tumult grew loudest even affected to cross its t's and not its i's. At one time it seemed as if he would have to sit down without a word. But at last he was allowed to move the adjournment of the House. Then there were more cheers; and the House began to slowly empty. And then it was that the most touching event of the night occurred. The House had half emptied; Mr. Gladstone and Lord Richard Grosvenor were standing up talking to each other. Lord Richard, as senior Liberal Whip, had of course the main responsibility for the disaster of the night. Between him and Mr. Gladstone there is, as is known, a strong and deep attachment. The Prime Minister shook his faithful friend and follower by the hand. Everybody who saw the incident noted and was touched by it, and interpreted its plain meaning, "I forgive, and—farewell."

THE QUEEN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The dutiful communication to the Queen which Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday her Majesty's Ministers had thought it their duty to submit through him, was a request to be relieved of their duties as Ministers of the Crown. The decision, it is understood, was unanimously arrived at by the Cabinet Council. Mr. Gladstone telegraphed to the Queen, and a courier followed with despatches. He arrived in Aberdeen at 11-40, on Wednesday, and joined the special train known as "The Queen's Messenger," *en route* for Ballater, whence he drove to Balmoral. A few hours later a message was received in Downing-street from her Majesty to the effect that she desired further explanations as to the course which the Ministry had taken and it was arranged that Lord Hartington should start on Wednesday night for Balmoral to afford the Queen the necessary explanations. In the evening, however, a further message was received from her Majesty, in accordance with which Lord Hartington's journey was indefinitely postponed. The general impression was that the Queen contemplated returning to Windsor in a few days, and that no decisive step would be taken till her Majesty's return. This impression was strengthened by the announcement that the State apartment at Windsor would be closed to the public on and after Friday. Crowds assembled at Forfar, Aberdeen, and other stations between Perth and Ballater on Wednesday, to cheer Mr. Gladstone, who was expected to pass on his way to Balmoral, and great disappointment was expressed at his non-arrival. Mr. Gladstone was engaged on Wednesday at Downing-street. The Premier would, under ordinary circumstances, have deemed it his duty to wait upon her Majesty, but his health of late has not been all that could be desired, and he was advised that it would not be prudent for him to attempt the long and fatiguing journey from London to Balmoral and back. Mr. Gladstone, in transmitting by special messenger to her Majesty the decision of the Cabinet, respectfully explained the reasons which prevented him from waiting upon her in person.

The *Court Circular* announced that, "in consequence of the state of political affairs, her Majesty's departure from Balmoral, which was fixed for the 19th inst., will take place at as early a date as can be arranged.

LORD SALISBURY SUMMONED TO BALMORAL.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived at Perth on the morning of Friday, June 12, *en route* for Balmoral. A large number of persons were on the platform when his lordship arrived, but no demonstration took place, and his lordship immediately proceeded to a neighbouring hotel to breakfast.

The messenger who was despatched to Balmoral on Tuesday with the dutiful communication of the Cabinet returned to London the same morning with her Majesty's reply, which was placed in the hands of the Prime Minister. It is understood simply to convey an intimation that the Queen had received and would consider the proposed resignation, and had, in the meantime, called upon Lord Salisbury to proceed to Balmoral, and advise her as to his views of the political situation. The actual hour at which the noble Marquis received the Royal summons was six o'clock on Thursday evening, but before he left for Balmoral he wished to avail himself of the opportunity for further consultation with the other leading members of his party. The noble Marquis was to return to town from Balmoral either on Sunday or Monday morning, and in the meantime the Queen would have made all arrangements for returning south.

Whilst his lordship was on his journey to Balmoral the *Pall Mall Gazette* hazarded the opinion that, "at the same time we are not of opinion that Lord Salisbury will spoil the prospects of his party at the general election by accepting office at the call of his Sovereign on the abdication of his predecessor. The path of duty in politics as well as in war is often the path to glory, and honesty is usually better policy than trickery. Lord Salisbury can if he pleases compel the Liberals to support him in proposing the measures which he deems necessary for the maintenance of order in Ireland, or he can throw upon them the entire responsibility for the consequences that follow their refusal. If it is necessary for him to split the Liberal party on the question of Coercion, he can do it without difficulty. He can fairly insist upon being allowed a reasonable latitude, and as the Liberals regard themselves as his heirs, who will enter into possession in six months, they will naturally do their best to help him to keep things smooth and straight. Lord Salisbury is only asked to be *locum tenens* till December, and the very confidence entertained by the Liberals that their turn will come in so short a time is the best security against violent or factious conduct on their part. The shadow of official responsibility will follow them too closely for them to dare to play any tricks. Under these circumstances, Lord Salisbury may safely arrange to carry on the Administration on certain broad lines of policy which can be easily agreed upon between the two parties."

When Parliament reassembled after the adjournment Earl Granville in the House of Lords said—I have now another statement to make of what has occurred since last I had the honour of addressing your Lordships. I have now to inform your Lordships that Mr. Gladstone has tendered his resignation and that of his colleagues, and that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept that resignation, and has sent for Lord Salisbury, who is at this moment at Balmoral. Under these circumstances, your Lordships will doubtless feel that it would not be right to take any ordinary business, with the one exception of the Redistribution Bill.

In the House of Commons the Speaker took the chair at a Quarter to Four. The Opposition benches were occupied considerably earlier than those apportioned to the Ministry and their supporters. Sir S. Northcote was warmly cheered on making his appearance. At this point Mr. Chamberlain was the only Cabinet Minister in the House. Lord R. Grosvenor was hailed with a burst of ironical cheering from the Irish benches, in which the Conservatives joined, and Sir W. Harcourt coming into the House at the same moment had a share of the same kind of Parliamentary "chaff." Both the noble lord and the ex-Home Secretary acknowledged these attentions with broad smiles in proof of their complacent view of the situation. Mr. Gladstone entered the House just before half-past four o'clock, and was enthusiastically cheered by the Liberals above and below the gangway. There were also loud counter cheers from the Opposition, and ironical cheers from the Irish members. The right hon. gentleman took no apparent notice of his reception, but looked very grave and harassed.

Mr. Gladstone, who came to the table amidst loud cheers and counter cheers. He said—Sir, I rise, as the House will anticipate, for the purpose in the first instance of communicating what has taken place since Tuesday last when I apprised the House that the Cabinet had submitted a humble communication to her Majesty. The nature of that communication, although it could not be expressly stated, was perfectly understood to be the resignation of the offices which are held by the favour of the Crown. That communication was made on the 9th, and reached Balmoral in the regular course in the afternoon of the 10th. Her Majesty acknowledged it by telegram upon the 10th., and her Majesty's gracious reply was made upon the 11th, accepting the resignation of Lord Salisbury (loud laughter), the resignation of the Cabinet, and announcing at the same time to me that she had summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral. In that communication to her Majesty upon the 9th, I stated on the part of the Cabinet that their resignation grew out of the vote given by the House on Monday night, and that it sprang from that source, and was founded upon that reason alone. Sir, of Lord Salisbury's movements I have no direct information, but I believe I am correct in saying that he left London last night for the purpose of obeying the commands of her Majesty; and, if so, in the regular course, at the moment at which I am speaking Lord Salisbury ought to be at Balmoral and in communication with her Majesty. Under these circumstances, and in the absence of the noble Marquess, it being impossible to have had any communication from him, the House will feel that general arguments which induced the House on Tuesday to refrain from entering upon public business are still in full force. If that view is taken, it will not be necessary for me to make a Motion on the subject, because the Motion I should make, if any such steps were necessary, would be that the House should at its rising adjourn to Monday, and that I believe is what would take place in the regular course without any Motion at all. In doing so I have still to make a deviation in a particular case the general rules to which I have referred, and to submit to the House some considerations relating to a particular subject which was named on Tuesday last. Considering the [illegible] tion has not unnaturally arisen [illegible] it might not be expedient, [illegible] of the case, whether [illegible] convenience that the House even in the present state of things, without having what in the full sense of the term can be called a responsible Government, should proceed to deal with any Amendment which the House of Lords may have made in the Bill for the Redistribution of seats, presuming that those Amendments may now be said as I believe is probable to be on the point of being settled in the House of Lords and may be likely to reach this House in so short a time as half an hour—upon this subject I venture to make a recommendation with very great deference to the House conditional upon reason that may be stated in the shortest way. I make it with the full and cordial assent of the gentlemen who sit opposite and who are responsible for the affairs of what I may call the principal opposition in this House, I may venture to assume on the part of another important though not numerically so strong a portion of the Opposition; and there is probably a desire in that portion of the House likewise that the subject of the Redistribution of Seats should be settled, and I assume that such is the case, and, unless it were, I would not persevere in the suggestion which I am about to make. But it is founded upon consideration of importance. In the first place, I believe I am correct in saying that no differences of principle relating to the substance of the Bill can possibly arise. The ship, whose voyage we have watched with great anxiety, is virtually in port (hear, hear). There was a compact with regard to it between the late Government and the Opposition, and all are anxious to have the entire question settled at once, and placed beyond the reach of any adverse contingency, so that the new franchise may come into operation in connection with the new redistribution of seats. Well that compact is all but fulfilled. The Bill has virtually passed through both Houses, and it would be great gratification to me and my colleagues in office if we could look upon the transaction as one signed, sealed, and delivered, with regard to which nothing remained in the future, and all was in the past. (Hear, hear.) Another matter is that already, owing to the necessities of the case, the time has run so short that it would impose considerable difficulties on the loyal officers throughout the country charged with the important duty of registration to discharge that duty in a satisfactory manner, and every day's—I do not exaggerate when I say every day's delay is of great importance to those officers, and a serious loss to the public. Putting these considerations together. If I feel that there is a general desire on the part of the House with whom we formerly communicated on the Redistribution of Seats Bill that this should be dealt with at once notwithstanding the tendency of the regular Government. I shall ask that this course be taken, that this House shall wait until the Lords' Amendments be settled, so that this House may consider them.

Sir S Northcote, rising amidst Opposition cheers, suggested that it would be better to have their Lordship's Amendments printed before they were considered by this House.

Mr. Gladstone at once acceded to this, and, the Lords' Amendments having beeng brought down, they were ordered to be printed and to be considered on Monday.

The House adjourned at seventeen minutes past five o'clock.

DID THE MINISTRY COURT DEFEAT?

Lord Richard Grosvenor writes respecting the result of the division:—There appears to be an impression that only ordinary efforts were made by me to give sufficient notice to our supporters in the House of Commons that their attendance in the House would be urgently required on Monday evening. The public will be able to judge from the following statement of facts what grounds there are for this impression:—Friday evening's post a special four-line whip, of which the following (1) is a copy, was sent to the country address of every M. P. who was not in town on that day, with the exception of two or three members who, according to expectation, would not support the Government in their Budget proposals. A similar whip was sent to the town address of every M. P. who was in London. This was received by them in due course by the first post on Saturday morning. On Saturday morning I telegraphed (a) to every absent member whose whip could not reach him in sufficient time by post to enable him to return in time for Monday evening. On Monday morning a four-line whip (2), of which a copy is enclosed, was issued in the usual manner, and on the same morning before noon I telegraphed to every member who was still absent from town, and who could by any possibility return in time, in the following terms: "Pray be up this evening without fail; ten o'clock will do." The whips were printed on the ordinary-sized note paper; the larger size being only used when there are either two subjects to be mentioned for the smaller size will not contain the necessary information.

(1.) Most Important.—Your attendance is most particularly requested in the House of Commons on Monday next, June 8th, when Sir M. Hicks-Beach will move his amendment to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. R. Grosvenor.

June 5, 1885.

(a.) Telegram despatch Saturday morning: "Please be here without fail on Monday evening. Most important division on Hick-Beach's amendment on the Budget Bill."

(2.) Most Important Division.—Your attendance is most earnestly and particularly requested in the House of Commons on Monday, June 8th, on Sir M. Hicks-Beach's amendment on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. R. Grosvenor.

The *St. James's Gazette*, commenting on Lord Richard Grosvenor's letter remarks:—The object of the acting manager of the Ministerial party is to show that the Government did *not* try to be defeated on Monday evening; and that when Mr. Gladstone, with emotion in his voice and passion on his features, adjured the House not to outvote him, he was not merely pretending. The suspicion—we may say the certainty—is that nothing would have been more unwelcome to the Prime Minister than the success of his appeal. What he most desired was that he should meet the defeat he *seemed* so earnestly striving to avert. It was what he and his "confederates" (as Mr. Chamberlain would say) wanted; and nothing would have grieved them more just then than to have obtained a majority in the division. The prevailing impression is that they took no special pains to obtain any such uncomfortable victory; and the letter of Lord Richard Grosvenor does not remove that idea. His *fac simile* whip is pretty to look at, and seems impressive enough to those who do not know that this kind of urgent message is constantly being sent to members of both sides.

That the Government did ride for a fall is plain enough from this one fact. If they were not acting on Monday night—if they were really desirous of keeping their places and beating the Opposition—there was one obvious expedient open to them. It was known before eleven o'clock that if the votes were taken that night the Government would be beaten. But it must also have been known to Lord Richard Grosvenor and his leaders that if the debate were adjourned they would win. The Liberal "abstentionists," who are now being gibbetted in all the Liberal papers, could have been brought up to the lobbies, and there would have been no defeat. Why was the adjournment not moved? There can be only one explanation. When they found that there was an unexpected chance of getting out of office on a plausible parliamentary pretext, Ministers were delighted. They would not move a finger to alter the result. Why should they? It was the very best thing that could happen to them.

This, indeed, is acknowledged in various more or less official quarters, and by the Ministerialists not without gratification. Instead of coming the very "nasty cropper" which seemed the only prospect on Monday afternoon, they have landed gently in a soft place—out of the saddle, it may be, but with no bones broken and with some vestiges of dignity remaining. How differently might matters have stood, but for Lord Richard Grosvenor's single-page whip and that skilful bit of riding for a fall! When the aforesaid whip was sent out on Friday things were bad; but by Monday evening they were hopeless. Lord Spencer had come over and had told his colleagues in the Cabinet that he could not rule Ireland if the Act, which Mr. Gladstone prefers not to call a Coercion Act, were not renewed. The Radical leaders had said, with equal clearness, that they held to their determination of breaking up the Ministry, if it were. Here, then, was chaos: no outlet visible but by an explosion. The greatest of Liberal Ministries was to go to pieces because the Radicals and the Whigs could no longer live together. And so, when it was found that the *coup de grace* could be skilful manage[illegible] from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach rather than from Lord Spencer or Mr. Chamberlain, there was naturally no desire to avoid it, no anxiety to whip up members at the last moment, no thought of moving the adjournment. Better to go down before the enemy, than be broken up by mutiny in the ranks. For this is what assuredly would have happened but for that fortunate minority of twelve. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry is not going out because his Chancellor of the Exchequer has got an adverse vote on a detail of the Budget; but because his coalition Cabinet, discredited at home and hopelessly unsuccessful abroad, will not hold together for another day. That is why the right honourable gentleman is packing up at Downing-street.

OPINIONS ON THE CRISIS.

Speaking at a dinner at the City Liberal Club on Tuesday night, Sir Charles Dilke eulogised Mr. Gladstone as one in whom the country recognised the greatest power and the most illustrious genius who had ever served his country; and he declared that the result of the next general election under the reformed constituencies was likely to be a triumph of Liberal principles such as had never been seen before. He said:—That triumph of November next, of which I believe no one can rob us—that triumph will be, if Mr. Gladstone leads us—an even greater and more complete triumph than if we only fought with his great name and not under his actual leadership. Then, I confess I should not be sorry to see what the Conservative party would put forward as the principle, as the proper mode of dealing with the question of the Afghan boundary. I say I should not be altogether sorry to see their proposals, because I believe we have now arrived so near a complete settlement of that question that nothing which they could do would now endanger the peace of the world. But as they have used the most extraordinary and violent language with regard to the settlement we have made, I should be glad to hear if they are likely to propose any settlement different to that.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., speaking at Henley, on Tuesday, said that the Government had not been killed by Conservative votes, but by the deliberate abstention of men who were dissatisfied with their own leaders and disgusted with the vacillation of their own Government, and therefore refused to sustain it in its hour of trial and difficulty. This Government might be called a Government of Mr. Facing Bothways—a Government of vacillation, of going up the hill and down the hill, and spending a great deal of treasure and blood, the consequences of which to the country were most serious and most alarming.

Speaking at a Liberal demonstration in the Hall of the Spa, Scarborough, on Wednesday, the Marquis of Ripon said:—Mr. Gladstone—the foremost Minister of the day—had been temporarily removed from office, but that statesman would always be looked upon as one of the greatest benefactors of his country. The party who had turned Mr. Gladstone's Government out of office would soon themselves be thrust back again into a deeper shade than that from which they had momentarily emerged. He begged of them to watch the new Government narrowly for the next two months and see whether they were likely to maintain peace and honour. In the discussion on the Budget, although the beer and spirit duties were put at the top of the argument, there lay at the bottom the Tory fear of what were called the death duties. [illegible] would ask was not tea suggested to tax [illegible] of the people, and did it not enter into the consumption of the occupiers of every home? How were the Tories going to raise the money? If they could tax tea, perhaps they would try a duty [illegible] the delight with which Mr. Lowther would receive such a proposal, and how he and others would talk about the great benefits bestowed upon them. They dared not do it.

So far as the Government are concerned, the defeat is a perfect godsend, (writes Mr. Labouchere.) The Coercion question was still threatening the harmony of the party, for no definite agreement had been arrived at. Will the Conservatives take office? Let us hope that they will. The present Parliament does not represent the country. Many of the Liberals no longer answer to the party Whip, for they do not intend to return to Parliament, and seem entirely to have washed their hands of the whole business. Under ordinary circumstances there would be an immediate dissolution. This, however, is impossible until next November. Somebody must administer the country until then, and if the Conservatives will kindly take on their shoulders the Budget, Coercion, and all our foreign complications for a few months, they will confer a signal service upon Liberals and Radicals.

MR. PARNELL'S VERSION.

A Dublin paper publishes a report of an interview with Mr. Parnell as to the defeat of the Government. Mr. Parnell having attributed that defeat to his party, said:—"We should have succeeded in expelling the Ministry from office long ago if it had not been for the secession of 20 members of our party. It would have been impossible for the Government to have passed the first Coercion Act had it not been for their connivance. It would have been impossible for the Government to have used that Act as they did, or to have passed the second one, had it not been for the same cause. If the nominal Home Rulers had not broken the solidarity of the party, the Land Act would both have been a much more drastic measure and would have been far better administered. The judicial murders which have disgraced this Administration would never have taken place, and the criminal administration of Ireland by Mr. Forster and Earl Spencer could never have proceeded to such lengths without being chastised." Asked what advantage he hoped to reap from Monday's vote, Mr. Parnell replied, "Well, in the first place, the pleasure and advantage of that vote to us are increased by the fact that we have saved almost the only remaining Irish industry from a permanent burden of £500,000 a year. We confidently anticipate the much more important additional result that we have not only got rid of a coercionist Government, but in all probability we have put an end to coercion in Ireland for ever. After the successive failures of Mr. Forster, Mr. Trevelyan, and Earl Spencer, no Englishman is ever likely to follow in the footsteps of their policy in the future. The results that have attended the labours of the Irish party have been a signal proof of the advantages of a policy of boldness and honesty. We have not only got rid of coercion, we have secured, in the first place, that household suffrage should be extended in its fulness to Ireland, the last extension of the suffrage in England not having been accompanied by any corresponding extension in Ireland. We have secured the full representation of 103 members for Ireland. Mr. Parnell was next asked, if the Tories took office, would he attack the Tory Government as he had attacked the Whigs? The Irish leader replied, "we will judge the new Government by their acts. As regards the action of the Irish party during the rest of the Session, the Tories cannot possibly undertake to carry a Coercion Bill; and if the [illegible] party could not make the attempt, we will be disposed to give the new Government a fair trial. We have never attacked the Government merely for the sake of attack; we have done so in self-defence, and to save our country from injury." Mr. Parnell was next asked as to his arrangements for the general election, to which he replied:—"There are a large number of constituencies in England and Scotland—probably at least 50—where the Irish voters are sufficiently strong to return a Liberal or a Tory as they please. There are four or five where we hope to be able to carry a candidate of our own. We have not taken any steps as yet to consult with constituencies as regards the selection of candidates for Irish seats, and we do not think it at all desirable to do so for the present. After the work of registration has been completed, there will be ample time to consult the constituencies and to assist them in making suitable selections."

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says:—Had the Irish Party abstained from voting, instead of being in a minority of 12, the Government would have had a majority of 28. Had the Party voted with the Government, they would have given to it a majority of 68. Earl Spencer has at last triumphed, and the administration which he has laboured so zealously to wreck is no more. Even at the last moment, had he not doggedly persevered in his determination to stake the continuance of unconstitutional rule against the fate of the administration, the Government might have been saved. But, reckless and obstinate to the very last, he chose rather to destroy his chief than acknowledge himself to be the mistaken. The Irish Party were determined that, no matter what the consequences would be, they should strain every effort to vindicate the liberties of their country, by overthrowing an administration which proposed to pass for Ireland another Coercion Bill. Earl Spencer will quiet Ireland for ever, leaving behind him the memory of an administration pre-eminently distinguished for cold-blooded brutality and calculating injustice. He will carry with him the knowledge that of all the Viceroys who ever ruled in Dublin Castle he has been the most unpopular. He may receive the reward of a dukedom for which he has laboured; but he has his true reward in the knowledge that every man in England will feel that his has been the hand which has destroyed the greatest Government of the century, and which has blighted the political end of the greatest statesman of this generation. It will be almost impossible for the Conservatives to refuse to take office. It will be almost impossible for them to keep it if they do take it. It will be difficult for them to abstain from introducing a Coercion bill. The statesman who regards the position with the most uneasiness at this moment is Sir Stafford Northcote. He cannot well refuse to take office. What is he to do with Lord R. Churchill, if he does take office? The two men who are most likely to be satisfied with themselves are Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke. It relieves them of a dilemma.

THE PRESS ON THE DEFEAT.

The *Times* says:—It could hardly have been supposed that on a question of detail, such as was raised by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's amendment, the Government would think of resigning, if Sir Charles Dilke had not declared early in the evening, and if the Prime Minister had not repeated the statement with emphasis at the close of the debate, that the question was one of "life and death." To judge by their language the Ministry have resolved to resign. We cannot but feel, however, that resignation ought not in the present position of public affairs, to be hastily decided upon. As Lord George Hamilton pointed out, Budgets have frequently been modified and, in fact, completely transformed after an adverse expression of public opinion without involving the retirement of Ministers or even of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A financial *modus vivendi* might be without difficulty arranged. A general election is close at hand, and in any case the existence of the Ministry can be regarded only as provisional. In these circumstances, and considering the unprecedented difficulties in which public business is at present placed, with the Afghan negotiations still unsettled, and with the measure for the renewal of the Crimes Act not yet introduced, it is the duty of the Government most seriously to consider whether they would not do a grave wrong to their country by persisting in the determination to resign. The Opposition can hardly be very proud of or very happy in their success. The Ministry have been defeated on ground far more defensible than any they have held against much more formidable attacks. If their opponents are forced to take office they will inherit not only the financial difficulties which Mr. Childers made a manful, though unsuccessful, attempt to overcome, but the Afghan question, the Irish question, and all the other troubles of which the crop has been ripening during the past five years. Undoubtedly, the cause which mainly contributed to the Ministerial disaster was the feeling that, after all, the burdens the nation was asked to bear have been imposed without any visible gain.

There is plenty to be said, writes the *Daily Telegraph*, from the point of view of financial principle for the policy implied in Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resolution; but it is not to be for a moment supposed that [illegible] to the force of these arguments that the Government owe their defeat. That calamity has simply befallen them in obedience to the mysterious law which seems to have ordained that Ministries weakened by a series of narrow escapes on important motions of censure should at last meet their fate on some comparatively trifling question, raised at some wholly unexpected moment. Of course it will be asked by indignant Ministerialists why the Government should have nailed their colours to the mast on a mere Budget Bill. The only answer would seem to be that that also was fated. Mr. Gladstone himself reaffirmed Sir Charles Dilke's "life or death" declaration, and it is hardly in his character, if it be in his power, to escape its consequences.

The Prime Minister, remarks the *Daily News*, in the powerful speech with which he concluded the debate, described the issue as one of life and death to the Ministry, and the meaning of this expression is plain. The Government treated the amendment as one of confidence, and, being beaten, would naturally in ordinary circumstances resign. The circumstances are not of course in all respects ordinary. Parliament must in any case be almost immediately dissolved, and no appeal to the present constituencies is desirable, or we may say possible. The vote is undoubtedly one which will be received in the country with general regret. It is impossible to forecast the consequences of the vote. The Ministry will have to reconsider its position. It will probably resign, and the Opposition will come in, and make the best they can of the circumstances in which their obstructive policy has placed the country. The whole policy of the country, foreign and domestic, is thrown into momentary, we hope it may not be lasting, confusion.

No one in past times, the *Morning Post* reminds us, has more strenuously maintained than Mr. Gladstone the duty of a Government to abdicate in the event of their financial proposals failing to command the assent of Parliament, and the present crisis certainly furnishes no grounds for suggesting that any other course should be taken. The attempt made by the Prime Minister to divert the attention of the House from the real issue before it by referring to the trifling deficits which appeared in the Conservative budgets during the last Administration failed of its purpose, because even the most inattentive of his hearers could not fail to compare the unparalleled demands now made by the Government to meet the current expenditure with those for which Lord Beaconsfield's Administration was responsible in providing for trifling differences between normal revenue and normal outlay. Mr. Gladstone is a great master in the art of finance, but he failed to justify the particular means by which he proposes to meet the enormous amount which must be forthcoming to enable him to meet the exceptional charges which have been created. It was, however, somewhat significant that at the conclusion of his speech he referred to the great dangers which were impending over the Empire—dangers which had necessitated the extraordinary demands which had been made on the public purse, and which, he added, he could not now say had been averted.

The *Morning Advertiser* points out that it was open to Mr. Childers to have made concessions which would have disarmed his opponents. But it is characteristic of the contempt with which all the representations of the interests mainly [illegible] that they were [illegible] proposals have been treated [illegible]. Mr. Childers had alike ignored and defied. The brewers petitioned, the distillers [illegible] warnings, [illegible] memorialised, the licensed victuallers remonstrated. The working men held their meetings in every big town throughout the country to protest against any aggravation of their burdens. But he weighed the temperance vote against them all, and he has to pay for the mistake in the ruin of his own reputation, as a financial Minister, and the downfall of the Ministry. He is not the first Chancellor of the Exchequer who has helped to wreck a Gladstone Cabinet.

It is the fashion of the Opposition to denounce the expenditure in bulk (complains the *Daily Chronicle*); but if there were honesty in the objection we should be told where extravagance exists. Only the other day, Ministers were actually denounced for not spending more money on our defensive forces; and now, when it is proposed to do what was then asked for, they are denounced because the total sum is so large. Mr. Gladstone dealt very effectively with the action of the Opposition in refusing the money asked for by the Government to preserve the Empire from danger. The fact is that finance is used as a weapon for purposes of political warfare. The real economists in the House of Commons get no assistance from the front Opposition Bench; and it will thus be understood that the denunciation of extravagant expenditure is indulged in with the same object as the denunciation of alleged parsimony.

What will the end be? asks the *Standard*. Will Ministers not only tender their resignations but go out of office? We cannot believe that they will do anything of the kind. They have received a mortal stroke, but they must, whether they like it or not, agree to linger on till the General Election. Their very blunders render them indispensable. Everything is unfinished; everything hangs in suspense. Mr. Gladstone has failed to secure a majority on one question, and the defection points, no doubt, to a wholesale decay of confidence. But who is to succeed him, or rather what Cabinet is to succeed his Cabinet? Constitutional practice would, of course, require that the Conservatives should be called to power. But if they want to rule they must have a majority, and for a majority they must look not to the House of Commons, but to the Constituencies. How can a General Election be held now? The Redistribution Bill is not law. Months must pass before the new Registers are ready. How is the Queen's Government to be carried on? How are relations with Foreign States to be maintained? The Government owe a reparation to the country for their long series of errors, and they will, we believe, find it their duty—if not their desire—to work out to something like conclusion the lines of policy which are their own unenviable creation.

OPINION ON THE CONTINENT.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—In leading official and political circles here no one doubts that the Queen will accept the resignation of Mr. Gladstone, and that Lord Salisbury will form a Government whose chief task will be to raise England from the depth of humiliation into which she has been led by the present Ministry. I may say, further, that I hear from a quarter that is well-informed that Prince Bismarck will cordially welcome the new Cabinet, being confident that it will resume those traditional good relations between Germany and England which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have done so much to undermine. The Chancellor's desire to bring matters back to the footing of 1878 cannot be doubted, provided Lord Salisbury respects existing treaties, and avoids those petty measures of annoyance by which the Gladstone-Granville-Derby Ministry tried to counter-work his plans. Prince Bismarck, on his part, will most certainly continue to respect English interests in every quarter. As I have said so often during the past two years, Germany has no idea of opposing a decided and definite English policy in Egypt, provided she pays due regard to existing treaties and to the acquired rights of other nationalities. Concerning Afghanistan, I have reason to believe that very strong pressure will be exercised on Russia in order to enable Lord Salisbury to come to an agreement, always provided that he does not attempt a policy of "reversal," but accepts the existing situation. With the home policy of the new Government the German Chancellor has of course nothing to do. The opinion in diplomatic circles in Vienna, including the Russian Embassy (the *Times'* correspondent says) is that a change of Ministry in England will not endanger the negotiations with Russia, these being already so far advanced. It is considered that a new Cabinet will take up the negotiations at the stage where Lord Granville left them and will make no fresh demands. The opinion in Paris upon the matter is divided; but in Russia, so far as the views of the St. Petersburg papers are yet known, there was an expectation that a change of Ministry would lead to war.

As the Gladstone Cabinet was never popular in Austria, no newspaper expresses sympathy for the Liberal leader on his defeat.

Of the non-official Press, the *St. Petersburg Zeitung* alone writes in a sense believing that the Afghan negotiations will be brought to a successful termination, in spite of the fall of the Gladstone Ministry. The semi-official journal observes that, though the Government defeat took place in connection with the Budget, it must not be forgotten that the Budget was the result of events, reflected the situation and formed the touchstone of the Ministerial policy. It may be, however, that the well-known divergence of views in the Cabinet in regard to the Irish Crimes Prevention Act is responsible for the event of Monday.

WHAT THE LIBERALS THREATEN.

While waiting for the development of the political drama, states the *Birmingham Daily Post*, the Liberals are not idle, they are preparing for action in case Lord Salisbury should take office. Arrangements have been made to summon the representatives of the National Liberal Federation the moment the Tories are actually invested with the Government; and the object of that meeting will be to organise the Liberal party so as to prevent a Tory Administration from doing mischief in the interval between their accession and the period of the general election. It is important that there should be no mistake upon this point. The Tories are in a minority in the House of Commons—their majority in the Peers does not count as of the least authority—and they are still more distinctly in a minority in the country. By an alliance with the Parnellites, by the defection of a few Liberals, and the absence—in some cases accidental—of other Liberals, they have snatched a victory which does not represent the real opinion either of Parliament or of the constituencies. If they come in they must consequently expect to be treated as a minority—to be watched and checked, to be forbidden to legislate, to be compelled to explain and justify every step they take, to be so bound and limited as to prevent them, as far as possible, from using for mischievous purposes a position to which they have no real claim. They may sit as a body of administrators until the verdict of the constituencies can be taken, but that is all. The one thing to be done—shrink from it as they may—is to get before the new constituencies at the earliest possible moment, and to receive, for the first time in our history, the judgment of a nation instead of the opinion of a class.

THE MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY CASE.

The *Times* of the 11th June, has the following:—The indifference, or, what is often very much the same, the ignorance, in regard to India is immense and almost impregnable. Natives are filled with amazement that we show feeble, languid, and fitful interest in regard to topics rightly judged by them to be of extreme importance, and they are not satisfied with the common excuse "India is thousands of miles distant; the strange customs and ways of the country are alien to ours; we lack the elementary knowledge requisite for any real intelligent interest." It will be only an ordinary example of this prevalent ignorance if few Englishmen have heard of the "suit for the partition of ancestral property" mentioned recently in our columns; and yet to some millions of our fellow subjects, perhaps to almost all British India, it is an event of supreme consequence. It is worth while understanding Mr. Justice Scott's able judgment if only to see how diverse are the elements which make up the Empire, how conflicting are the systems of law administered under it, and how little one part of it knows how another lives. The suit, which has excited no small interest in Bombay, which occupied the Court fourteen days, and which, according to a local authority, "is the most important [illegible] that has been tried in Western India for many years," was instituted by one of the three sons of Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, a millionaire, against his father for partition or division of the family property. In the lifetime of the father, one of the sons shortly after coming of age claimed a fourth of the whole family property. The very idea of such a claim shocks English notions. It is opposed to the elements of our civilization, which recognizes, subject to some modern innovations, the paramount character of the *patria potestas*. The consequences of such a law seem startling. What a nice world for the young on coming of age if each son might ask, not for an allowance, but a proportionate share of all the father enjoyed! There would be no *post obits*, no necessity of dealings with money-lenders no temptation to borrow on "expectations" if they may be promptly realized, and what a check on paternal [illegible] if a numerous family of sons might cut their father off with a shilling, or little more! And yet such is the effect of part of the decision, which reaffirms the general principle of Hindoo law that a son may enforce a division of the ancestral property. The Eastern notion of the family is not ours. In India that institution is something much more permanent, more sacred, more subversive of the individual, than is the family with us; our family life seems but a creature of time and accidents as compared with the durable organization of the East. Each member of it, father included, belongs to a partnership social, economical, and, last but not least, religious. The father is but a custodian or trustee, the manager and not the owner of the joint family estate. He has received the property chiefly that he may have the means of keeping alive the family rites and ceremonies, and of discharging his ancestor's obligations, whether of a spiritual or temporal nature.

It will be gathered from the report of Mr. Justice Scott's decision that it was only feebly disputed that by Hindoo law every son takes an interest in the ancestral estate. "It seems to be now settled law in the Courts of the three Presidencies," said the Privy Council as long ago as 1879, "that a son can compel his father to make a partition of the ancestral immovable property." Whether the same rule holds good of movables has been doubted, but the weight of authority is in favour of the view that this anomalous right of partition extends, at all events in Bombay, to all forms of ancestral property. Of course, if there were no obstacle to its exercise, the Hindoo family would be in peril of soon being broken up, unless legislation intervened to save it. But there are a few checks and limitations. The public conscience may raise scruples as to the free exercise of the right. Local customs may intervene, and in the case before Mr. Justice Scott it was contended, though without success, that such a custom excluded the general law of partition. Hitherto, also, the Courts have spoken too doubtfully about the matter to encourage the practice; and almost everywhere in India new influences, tending to make the right where it exists of less consequence, are at work. Originally, perhaps, the very idea of self-acquired property was foreign to a society which advanced in determined grooves, the son stepping into the footsteps of the father, the grandson doing all that the grandfather did, and each accepting the position in which he was born. But the Eastern world moves, though slowly; and the mass of self-acquired property as distinguished from ancestral tends to increase. Men who have made fortunes as bankers, merchants, or lawyers, and who have favourite sons or daughters, do not wish their wealth to fall into the common stock. They desire to deal with it as they think fit. But, strong is the old idea, it would seem to be still the case that a father who would exercise this power must prove that the property which he claims to deal with is really self-acquired, for, presumably, every Hindoo family is "joint in food, worship, and estate." The right to dispose of the fruits of his own skill or labour gives the father a measure of power in the Hindoo family. In the suit which has been decided at Bombay it was sought to limit this by contending that even what he had acquired through his own enterprise fell, at his death, into the common family stock, and, as such, became subject to the son's right to partition. The solution of the problem thus raised shows what strange unexpected agencies are modifying the Indian world. Alongside railways and telegraphs are the revolutionary agency of English notions of law and legal fictions. Even when professing and desiring to administer native law, the English lawyer is a solvent of old customs. But the peculiarity of this case, its interest beyond the common run of Indian decisions, is that here he comes to the rescue of native institution imperilled by the strict application of a principle of Hindoo law.

The old Hindoo lawyers seem to have known nothing about wills in the proper sense of the term; they had no name for an idea unfamiliar to them. How modern ideas as to testamentary rights have crept in, how the strictness of the old law has been gradually relaxed, and how the present practice of making wills grew up among the natives, is obscure. But by a sort of silent revolution the right to make a will has been recognized, and may now be exercised within certain pretty-well defined limits. Somewhat curiously this newly created right, the result of contact with the West, is likely to be the means of preventing the rapid disintegration or decay of the fundamental institution of the East, and thereby a revolution in Hindoo society. In the case before Mr. Justice Scott much of the property had been acquired by the father by will, and the property thus transmitted was held to retain its self-acquired character. In other words, all that came from his ancestors and the accumulations of such capital were declared subject to the son's rights; but the property which father and grandfather had acquired by their own exertions, and which had been bequeathed by them, remained impressed with its original character, and the defendant in the suit was free to deal with it as seemed good to him. This will leave Hindoo fathers in a less helpless condition than they otherwise would be placed. They will have some hold over their children, and they will not be obliged to pay court to their offspring lest an angry son should demand a partition, and, in effect, turn them adrift. The ancestral property subject to this strange rule is virtually diminished by the decision. Should, however, it be reversed—and, perhaps, even if it is not—legislation may be required to arrest the process of disintegration. Young India cannot be safely trusted with the power of selling up the ancestral estate according as whim or necessities may prompt; and those who know the country best are least in favour of encouraging the break up of the Hindoo family system.

HIGH COURT.—July 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

147-85—Hore. C. and B.—Sitaram Buldewdass and another vs. Ha[illegible]mbhoy Visram and others—Payne, G. and S.—Part-heard.
156-85—Hore, C and B—Sir A. A David Sassoon and others vs Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff and others—Macfarlane and K.
158-85—Jefferson, B and D—Goswami Shri Balkrishnalalji Tekait M vs Nurrotumdas Candas and others—Ardeshir and H and M and K.
159-85—Jefferson B and D—Ramjee Satiba vs Potoobai and others. Janardhun G.
161-85—Payne, G and S—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Abdool Guffoor bin Ebrahim Nathoo and others—Macfarlane and K.
173-85—Shamrao P.—Jivkore and another vs. Balakdas Gungadas—Tyabjee and D.
14-85—Macfarlane and E.—Ragowjee Mohundas and another—vs. Aderjee Do abjee Gaswalla—Pestonjee K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

In person.—Halimabai and another vs. Mahadoo Bajee and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

84-83—Tyebjee and S.—Toolsidas Raghooverdas vs. Raghoonathdas Vajeeram—Crawford and B—Part heard.
23-85—Thackoredas and D.—Nundrawandas Purshotumdas vs Bansidhur Jankiprasad and others—F A Little and M H Khan.
78-84—Payne G. and S.—Ardeshir Nowrojee Davar vs. Nowrojee Rustomjee Molabhoy and another—Nanu and H.
304-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Sedick Hajee Abdulla Rahim vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Jefferson B and D—Payne G and S.
319-84—Jefferson B and D—Hajee Abdoola Hajee A Sattar and others vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others—Payne G and S.
172-84—Thackoredas and D—Liladhur Jairam vs Chatoorbhoy Pursotum—Crawford and H.
176-84—Little S F and S—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail Seedick and others—Payne G & S.
158-84—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Bhagobai alias Baijabai vs Vishnu Mooktajee—M H Khan.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

THE change in the weather has brought a better tone into business to-day, and anticipations of the future are of a more cheerful character now that there seems some likelihood of the rains having fairly set in. Actual transactions, however, have not been large, the arrival of the inward mail having occupied attention, whilst home advices afford little encouragement to those connected with produce.

The Bank of England return shows a decline of 3 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities. The increase in "bills discounted" is the largest movement, but that is owing, of course, to the usual operations at the close of the half-year, and rates of discount are unaltered. Consols, if correctly quoted by Reuter, are ⅛ higher at 99⅜, and in Rupee Paper there is an advance of ⅛ in 4 and 3-16 in 4½ per cent. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is quoted ¼ lower at 101¼, owing, no doubt, to the new loan being advertised.

Cotton in Liverpool continues quiet but steady, the sales yesterday being estimated at 8,000 bales, and spot prices unaltered. American arrivals, however, were 1-64d. to 3-64d. lower, and in New York futures were one point easier.

We have not heard of any business in the staple here to-day. Prices remain nominally unchanged, and now that June shipments are disposed of exporters have mostly a clean sheet as regards contracts.

WHEAT continues very firm, and for Bombay qualities prices are again as. 8 per candy higher. The enquiry is active, but sellers decline to contract forward to any extent. Delhi Club No. 1 is easier rather at Rs. 3-10½ per cwt sellers.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are quiet and, as regards rates, the turn in favour of shippers. We have not heard of any charters, but the following are current quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d.	20s.
Open Charter	22s. 6d.	
Havre	21s. 3d. to 22s 6d	
Antwerp	22s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice	30s.	

IN IMPORTS there has not been much doing owing to the arrival of the mail, but piece-goods dealers are more confident, and if the rain continues will be disposed to operate with greater freedom.

EXCHANGE has been extremely quiet, and although Bank Bills are unchanged private paper is 1-32d. lower. The reduction, however, brings out no bills, as there are very few making. Quotations at the close are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 27-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Credits	1s. 7 1-32d.	"
Fr	2·01½	

Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 49¼d. per oz., and advises shipments of £50,000 for Calcutta and £170,000 for Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has again been very active, with a large speculative business doing. Fours were dealt in up to Rs. 99-5-8 and close at 5-16. Four-and-a-half are up to ... 101.

SHARES continue very quiet. Spinning and Weaving Mills are steady, but not quotably higher. Bombay Burmah Trading shares are up to Rs. [illegible],500. Kemp and Company, Limited, have advanced to Rs 355.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	850
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		925
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	430
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,250
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	305
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20		160
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	195
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	720
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	300	300	12	110
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 13	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	630
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500		61[illegible]
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	460
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 40	135
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	[illegible]	
Mofussil Co.	3,125				
[illegible] Ginning Press Co.	[illegible]	50	50	Rs. 45	510
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	157½
Prince of W. Press	900	500	100	10	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	550	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	100	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	750

MR A N DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London. Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES.

ADAPTED by MR. LAZARUS' SYSTEM, perfectly correct defects of each eye, giving natural sight and keeping the eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle wearers.

Mr. LAZARUS' pamphlet with testimonials and instructions for Mofussilites gratis.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart-row Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel).	No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECTACLES V. BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square	" 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	" 1 125

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz.:—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 3[illegible]0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square	" 350 "
Boudoir (on three Legs)	" 60 "
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East Street. Bombay: 13, Esplanade Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHILTON—June 5, near Guildford, the wife of A R T Chilton, late Captain R A, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

DENISON—June 2, at Dublin, the wife of Captain H Denison, R E, of a son.

GOODSON—June 6, at Hill Farm, Carshalton, the wife of Captain G odson, 2nd Brigade Southern Division Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

HAMILTON—June 6, the wife of T F Hamilton, of Calcutta, of a son.

HANHAM—June 5, at Lowland, Farnham, the wife of Philips Brooke Hanham, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD—BROWN—June 2, at St James's, Norlands, Henry Leighton Crawford, Ceylon Civil Service, to Elizabeth Alba, eldest daughter of the late Rev Robert G Brown.

HEUSSEY—D'OLLONE—June 2, at the Church of St Pierre, Besançon, France, Vicomte Olivier du Pontarvice de Heussey, youngest son of the late Comte de Pontarvice de Heussey, and grandson of the late General Romer, Royal Artillery, to Marie Sophie Charlotte [illegible], only surviving daughter of the Comte and [illegible] d'Ollone, of the Chateau of St Die, Vosges, France.

ROSS—NICHOLSON—June 3, at Bournemouth, John D Ross, of the P and O Company, eldest son of Lieut-Colonel F J T Ross, to Frances Anne, widow of George Nicholson, Surgeon, Ballarat, Victoria.

SUMMERFIELD—CHESTER—June 4, at St Blatchington, the Rev Kynaston Wedge Summerfield, Curate of Fleet, Hants, to Marion Sophia Eliza eth, second daughter of the late Granado Chester, H F C S.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—June 2, at Cheltenham, Listria, widow of Major-General H Pa et Christie, R A, aged 66.

COX—June 6, at Hampstead, after a short illness, Sophia [illegible] Cox, widow of Major Edward T Cox, M N I, and daughter of the late Rev John Hands, London Missionary Society, in her 70th year.

HAWKE—May 26, at Clifton, Bristol, Constance Mary, third daughter of the late J Hawke, Esq, and niece and adopted daughter of the late Colonel Edmund Carew, R A.

MATHEWS—May 3, at Plymouth, Susannah, widow of Captain John Mathews, and formerly widow of William Lake, of Madras, aged 86.

M'ALPIN—June 7, at South Norwood, Francis M'Alpin, of South Norwood and Calcutta, aged 51.

MUNRO—June 3, at Portishead, S H Munro, widow of General William Munro, C B aged 61.

TRYDELL—June 1, at Cheltenham, Lucy, relict of Lieut-General Trydell, formerly Brigadier-General Commanding at Poona, aged 78.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

A TELEGRAM from London states that the new Government have resolved upon the re-occupation of the province of Dongola. The evacuation of the positions held in this province by British troops had been ordered by the late Government, and the last detachments were to leave by the 20th June. A despatch of Lord Wolseley's written on the 16th of April, but only published in the middle of June, is without doubt the true [illegible] of the reversal by the Conservative Ministry of the policy of withdrawal which had been adopted by their predecessors. The document is remarkable in more respects than one. It was written obviously with the intention of forcing the hand of the Government and bringing about a new expedition to Khartoum to smash the Mahdi. When the gallant general sat down to pen it the painful incident of Penjdeh was still quite recent. The probabilities of peace with Russia were by no means so great as they are now. The Government, greatly to the relief of most prudent and patriotic people, had just resolved to bring to an end at once and peremptorily the purposeless campaign on the Nile, which after the fall of Khartoum had no object but vengeance, and did not promise to yield too much even of that. By putting a period to the desultory and bloody operations in the Soudan the services of an army corps were rendered available for more important purposes. Every one applauded this vigorous resolution on the part of a Government which did not always shine by energy in doubtful circumstances—everybody that is to say, except Lord Wolseley who was smarting under a sense of failure from the catastrophe which rendered his campaign on the Nile abortive. The extraordinary thing is that, apparently without being invited to give his opinion by the Government, he sat down and wrote what was in form a despatch, but was in essence and we might almost say in purpose, a slashing magazine article denouncing what Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett would term "the policy of scuttle." The Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Soudan actually takes as the text of his despatch "questions recently put to Ministers in Parliament," and "the articles in such journals as have as yet reached me." He proceeds to inform the Minister of War that people in England have not fully grasped "the reasons which make it *almost* imperative on us to destroy the Mahdi's power at Khartoum." Thereupon he goes on to argue, what had been so often argued before, that the Mahdi must be overthrown in the neighbourhood of Khartoum. He concludes his first paragraph with a reference to Mr. Gladstone which shows that the example of certain of the journals which had no doubt reached him had not been thrown away. While maintaining that the growing power of the Mahdi must be crushed by another expedition to Khartoum he says, "in fact, the programme enunciated in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, and communicated to me in your lordship's telegram of the 7th February, must be carried out in its entirety." He then proceeds to show that as British garrisons are to remain in Egypt, the British Government is responsible for the safety of that country against external attack and internal revolution. To secure the first object we should destroy the Mahdi's power and influence. This could be done by marching on Khartoum, an operation of which, he says, "we could see the end." Did Lord Wolseley see, or foresee, the end of his first expedition to Khartoum? A purely defensive attitude on the frontier of Egypt would, he maintains, result in a long series of petty operations, almost certainly winding up with a serious war with all the frontier tribes against us, and the minds of the Egyptians unsettled. The possession of the Province of Dongola he holds to be necessary, as it would signify supremacy and power. The tribes would give us transport and food for an advance on Khartoum if we paid well for them. If we withdrew they would join the Mahdi. The False Prophet has declared that he intends to drive the Turk—the English being included in that designation—out of Egypt. Once in Dongola he would be able to inundate the delta with emissaries who would spread his moral influence. The general admits, however, that the Mahdi would not be able to attempt the invasion of Egypt probably for some years. Still he is quite satisfied that sooner or later the struggle must come:—"We can accept it now and have done with it once and for all, or we can allow all the military reputation we have gained at the cost of so much toil and hard fighting, all the bloodshed, and all the expenditure of the past campaign, to go for nothing, and try and stave the final struggle off for a few years. These years will be years of trouble and disturbance for Egypt, and of burden and strain to our military resources, and the contest that will come in the end will be no less than that which is in front of us now."

Lord Wolseley wants to march on Khartoum once more at all costs. He desires to keep possession of the Province of Dongola as a means to that end. He does not show any ground whatever for his assumption that if he were to proceed to Khartoum in the autumn as he suggests he would find the Mahdi there, waiting to be smashed. Yet he admits that the Mahdi makes his influence prevail at Handoub while he is resting quietly at Omdurman. The personal presence of this chief is not necessary to ensure a certain amount of battle, murder, and sudden death when he considers them necessary for the advancement of his cause. It is not only possible, but highly probable, that the Mahdi would be hundreds of miles from Khartoum if Lord Wolseley were to succeed better in a second attempt than he did in the first to reach that city. He says in the course of his despatch that if the Mahdi were to disappear from the scene, some other fanatical leader would probably take his place, and endeavour to drive the infidels into the sea. Yet he asks the Government to let him march in the autumn to smash the Mahdi. The late Government declined to be influenced by his counsels either in respect to the Province of Dongola or the new expedition to Khartoum. The new Government has decided to act upon that part of the advice which has reference to Dongola. Of what avail will this be, if the remainder of the advice be not acted upon? Dongola as a point of departure for Khartoum would have its uses. If we are to occupy it with British troops—and Lord Wolseley is not the man to propose to entrust that province to the care of Egyptian troops—it will be a source of wasteful expenditure of life and money. The population has for the most part taken flight into Egypt. The Mahdi's troops have occupied Korti, and quite possibly they have already occupied Dongola. To send a British force to re-occupy the utterly ruined province, will be as unprofitable, and possibly as hazardous, an operation as was that undertaken by General Graham's force to occupy some useless hills a few miles from Suakim.

Now that the Conservative Ministry has been induced to accord its sanction to one part of Lord Wolseley's proposal, we must be prepared to find that the natural necessity of going further since they have gone so far will become soon patent. We may find ourselves before the end of the year with twenty thousand of our best troops once more out in the African sands. What public opinion at home will think of it we shall soon learn. Lord Wolsley's elaborate reasoning to prove that we may have to smash the Mahdi in some future year, if he invades Egypt, and that therefore we should try to smash him now at Khartoum or somewhere else, is a piece of special pleading. It is not certain that in years to come the Mahdi may invade Egypt, and it is quite certain that if he were to do so he could be disposed of within a week of his entering the country. He could not take the fortified cities without artillery, or cross the canals without pause, or outmarch the railways. Above all, he could not fight British troops in a pitched battle on ground of their own choosing. In the singular despatch in which the Commander of our troops in the Soudan endeavours to reverse the policy which his Government has decided upon, we have proof of the influence which General Gordon's success, up to a certain point, in mastering his masters has had upon the service. General Lumsden's indignant reprimands of the base and false-hearted Government he served—uttered in the ears of all Europe—are samples of the same fruit. There is a good deal to be said for the old fashion in which generals and diplomatists were content to carry out—to success if possible—the orders of their superiors, and leaving to others the responsibility of forming policies, and deciding on questions of peace and war.

IT will surprise no one to learn that the English shipowners have been stung to resistance by the attempts of Continental obstructionists—political or sanitary, as they are called—to place restrictions upon traffic through the Suez Canal. The Sanitary Conference at Rome have gone a little too far—as M. de Lesseps would have told them if he had cared to say anything in favour of a less restricted transit through the Canal. We have to thank the extravagances of that body in inventing new and absurd measures of quarantine for a resolution which was come to a few weeks ago at a meeting in London of representatives of the principal Eastern steamship lines who have suffered serious loss and inconvenience through quarantine restrictions imposed in the Canal. They have resolved to amend their bills of lading, in order that, in the imposition of quarantine, steamers homeward bound from an infected port may be at liberty to proceed by way of the Cape thus avoiding the Canal, and leaving the anti-British section of the Company to realise the practical result of their ingenious, but rather too transparent, restrictions upon our trade. In this matter British shipowners will scarcely be "spoiling their nose to spite their face." Mr. Norwood, the member for Hull, and a leading authority in shipping matters, demonstrated, when the convention between the British Government and M. de Lesseps was withdrawn in 1883, that taking into account the heavy transit charges in the Canal, the advantages of the Suez route for cargo traffic were greatly exaggerated. Quarantine restrictions and delays tend to reduce these advantages, and threaten to bring [illegible] quantity; and the London shipowners are quite content to go back to the old route if the use of the new one is fenced about with the onerous and absurd restrictions which have been devised by the Sanitary Conference, and upon which an influential section of the Company look, it is believed with only too strong approval. The time has come for combatting the hostility with which, under the guise of internationaal police regulations and international sanitary policy, British shipping is being treated in that part of the world. We are by no means bound to submit to every absurd restraint that it is proposed to inflict upon us—witness the wise proposal of the German and Italian delegates at this precious Sanitary Conference to insist upon everyone on board taking a bath before landing—and if every ship that sails from Bombay is for all time to be quarantined for twenty-four hours at Suez, or perchance for five days, unless it shows a clean bill of health, British shipowners have a more effectual course open to them than that of denouncing the folly of the regulations. A reduction in the traffic receipts of the Canal might have a wonderful influence for good.

IT is a strange irony of fate that the East, which in the earlier stages of the historic period boasted of taking the lead in the civilisation of the world, should be so largely indebted to Western research for throwing light upon its earlier history. For it is mainly to European *savants* that we owe nearly all the newer knowledge we possess of the extent to which literature, arts, and sciences flourished in the East in the buried past. The Oriental of the present day is quite content to accept as accomplished facts those relics of the past which present themselves to his view. His sacred literature is probably to him a collection of writings, certain parts of which have to be repeated by heart or recited on set occasions. He does not concern himself much about the prevailing current of thought that prompted these writings, the real significance of passages, of probable interpolations, and of the hundred and one things that the European antiquary interests himself in, sometimes, perhaps, to little purpose. The ancient dilapidated monuments of his country represent to him only so much brick and mortar or stone in a crumbling state. There is not always a sentimental reverence for antiquity, such as a ruin even a century old would excite in Europe. The monument had its use once, and is now considered only fit for bats to dwell in. When the European antiquary comes on the scene, he looks for signs which will show him the period it was built in, finds out to what stage art had advanced in that period, and derives from it information on past history. An ancient coin has to him a value far beyond that of the metal of which it is formed, and yet to the skilled numismatist the discovery of an old coin is like the opening of a fresh page of history. Every day some new work appears from the pen of some Western scholar which helps us to gain some more knowledge of the East as it was in ancient days. To this class of works belongs Mr. Eugene Leggett's "Notes on the Mint Towns of the Mahomedans." As the basis of his research Mr. Leggett takes all the coins in the British Museum and in various private collections, including his own. From these he finds out where and when they were struck. Having thus obtained the names of the different towns where mints existed, he tries to locate them, and gives a very brief account of them with special reference to the period in which the coins were struck. A carefully prepared table which accompanies the volume is so arranged that any one could tell at a glance what coins were struck at a particular date in any of the mints. The author seems to have taken much trouble in collecting the facts appertaining to the history of each town mentioned in the book, and in turning over the pages we come across much out-of-the-way information that is both interesting and useful.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 12.

LORD SALISBURY is now on his way to Balmoral, and, before this letter leaves London, he will have accepted the appointment of Prime Minister of England. On this point I entertain no doubt whatever, in spite of the interested suggestions made in the *Standard* and other Conservative papers by partisans of Sir Stafford Northcote that Lord Salisbury should first of all ask the Queen to call upon Sir Stafford to form a Ministry. The whole party, with but few exceptions, are united in the belief that Lord Salisbury is the only possible leader, and even members of the Beaconsfield Cabinet who have hitherto been regarded as Sir Stafford's staunchest adherents have been loudly proclaiming within the last day or two that the office of Prime Minister can only be held by the man whom Lord Beaconsfield himself designated as his successor, and who has during the last twelve months won for himself an undisputed ascendency in the party. It does not at all follow that Sir Stafford Northcote will be thrown aside. That would be an ungracious and foolish proceeding. Say what we will about the feebleness of Sir Stafford's attacks on the Gladstone Administration, the fact remains that under his leadership that Administration has been so systematically assailed as to have lost all its credit, and finally collapsed in the most ignominious manner even in Mr. Gladstone's own devoted House of Commons. Sir Stafford, too, commands the respect and affection of all politicians on his own side of the House, and the confidence of moderate men generally throughout the country. Although his health is giving way, and he is an old man for his years, he is indispensable at present as leader of the House of Commons. After the general election, at which the future of the Conservative party will be finally made or marred, there will, no doubt, be a general rearrangement of offices if the Salisbury Government remains in power, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whose parliamentary position has been immensely improved by the success of his motion of Monday, can then take Sir S. Northcote's place as leader of the House of Commons. It is quite possible, however, that Sir Stafford may now be appointed First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Salisbury himself taking the Foreign Office, for it is not imperatively necessary that the Prime Minister should also hold the office of First Lord of the Treasury. With regard to other appointments, there is nothing, so far, but gossip to go upon, and the gossip of clubs at such times is as idle as the buzzing of flies on the window panes. Everybody thinks it necessary to talk or look as if he knew a great deal, whereas in point of fact nobody is wiser than his neighbours, and the *ridiculous* fussiness of the little men is hardly more amusing than the mysterious solemnity of the would-be great men. One thing only is certain that Lord Salisbury will have to deal with some of his old colleagues as Mr. Gladstone dealt with Lord Brabourne, kick them upstairs to the House of Lords by way of consoling them for their exclusion from a Ministry which cannot last unless the Cabinet is largely composed of new men. Lord R. Churchill, Lord G. Hamilton, and Mr. E. Stanhope are bound to have places in the Cabinet, and room must be found for them by shutting out members of the former Conservative Government. As for Lord Randolph, he has [illegible] This leads me to remark that I do not think there is a word of truth in the statement made by the *Standard* as to the unwillingness of the Conservatives to take office unless they have a guarantee from the Liberals of support in renewing the Irish Coercion Act. Everyone can see that coercion is dead. No doubt, the Irish Conservatives at the beginning of the week were talking loudly about the loss of "moral influence" the party would suffer if they came into power with the fixed resolve to give up exceptional legislation for Ireland, as the Liberals would then be able to taunt them with having made a secret compact with the Parnellites. But the influence of the Orangemen has now been reduced to a negligeable quantity in politics. Besides, if the state of Ireland be looked at calmly, it is impossible for the Conservative leaders not to see that coercion can safely be dropped for one year, at all events. There is not the slightest likelihood that there will be any renewal of agrarian outrages during the autumn and winter. The Parnellites will be on their best behaviour, so as not to arouse slumbering animosities, for their chief anxiety is to get as many Nationalists as possible returned to Parliament at the general election. Besides, their triumph over Lord Spencer has so elated them that they will observe a decidedly benevolent neutrality towards the new Government, and the use even of violent language will be earnestly deprecated. In these circumstances, the Conservatives may fairly attempt the task of governing Ireland without asking Parliament for powers outside the limits of the ordinary law, and the opinion gains ground that this bold and generous course will be taken. It is obvious, indeed, that Lord Randolph Churchill could not, after his recent speeches, join a Government which proposed to pass a Coercion Bill for Ireland. If, however, his Irish policy be adopted, Lord Salisbury has a right to ask him to administer it himself, and this he will not flinch from doing. He would be a *persona grata* to the Parnellites, if indeed any Englishman can hope to please them, and, if he were to put in force his favourite idea of making a clean sweep of "the Castle" at Dublin, he would become immensely popular with the Irish people. The Irish difficulty is the only one that has disturbed the minds of the Conservative Leaders, or made them hesitate even for a moment about accepting office. The *Standard*, which has been strangely misinformed throughout the crisis, and has seemed really out of humour at the thought that its friends should at last reap the reward of five years of hard labour, enumerates a long list of the terrible embarrassments with which a Ministry existing on sufferance will be assailed during the rest of the Session. These exist, however, only in the *Standard's* own imagination. The fear that the Liberal majority will refuse to vote supplies is quite chimerical. The men who have freely gone out of office dare not disgust the country by provoking a fresh Ministerial crisis. I understand that no new taxation will be imposed by the incoming Government. The deficit will be hung up till next year, and provided for in the Budget of 1886. Meanwhile, the funds required for the public service in excess of the ordinary revenue will be raised by means of a loan. This, of course, is not sound finance, but the Ministry cannot meet Parliament, after the necessary re-elections, till the end of June, and it will then be too late to propose any scheme of taxation. As regards foreign affairs, the accession of a Conservative Government to power will at once break up the European coalition against England. Germany shows herself already well disposed towards Mr. Gladstone's successors, and the friendship of Germany is a guarantee that neither Russia nor France will push their pretensions to the point of provoking a rupture with England. The Afghan dispute will soon be settled when we have a Government that will not submit to be cajoled or bullied, and the French will respect us in Egypt when we have proved to them that we mean to hold our own there. The buoyancy of the funds since the fall of the Gladstone Administration is a proof that Englishmen are confident the new Ministers will manage the public business with discretion as well as firmness.

Those timid counsellors who would have had the Conservative leaders show the white feather and declare themselves incapable of action, after having in a hundred speeches declared that any dozen men taken at random out of the street could govern the country better than "the ablest, wisest, and best Government" England had ever been blessed with, have tried to justify their advice by pleading that the Conservative party have been drawn into a trap by the Machiavelli of Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. That astute intriguer, they maintain, planned the defeat of the Government on Monday night in order that he and his colleagues might all go out of office together instead of quarrelling over the Coercion Bill, and so leave to their successors a mess which no one could hope to clear up. One distinguished member of Parliament assured me that Chamberlain's grin of delight when the result of the division was announced on Monday night was positively fiendish. One can easily understand that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke preferred to have the Ministry beaten on an issue on which they could all go out of office together. But the far-fetched theory that they deliberately plotted the defeat of the Government is ridiculous. No doubt the Government was beaten not so much by the numerical strength of its enemies as by the remarkable falling away of its own followers. Of the sixty or seventy Liberal members whose votes might have saved the Government, a very large proportion have since the division tried to explain why they were absent. Their excuses read for the most part like extracts from the parable about the guests invited to the feast they did not want to go to. Some had married wives, others had gone on a journey, others were sick, and so forth. Mr. Joseph Cowen disdained to give any reply, and half-a-dozen other members had the courage to say that they were unwilling to vote for an unpopular Budget. But everybody knows that most of those gentlemen stayed away on purpose. The 100 million Budget was intensely disliked, mainly because it was not an honest Budget. It had been prepared in the interest of the Radical teetotaller, and was based on the principle that the teapot politician ought to make our wars, and the pothouse politician ought to pay for them. Nobody wants beer to be favoured, but at least it should have equal treatment with tea. Mr. Gladstone himself knows very well that his Government would not have fallen if the Budget had not completed his discredit, and he has therefore refused even to give the Queen the chance of remonstrating against a retirement from office which he felt to be inevitable. Of course, it is the game of the Radicals to pretend to be delighted at what has happened. But they overdo their affectation of rejoicing. It is easy, if one reads between the lines of Sir C. Dilke's exultant speech at the City Liberal Club, to see that the speaker was really devoured with secret rage and vexation. With singular indiscretion, the ex-Minister went out of his way to prophesy that at the general election the Liberals will make a clean sweep of all the English counties and carry "an enormous number of members in an enormous wave of public opinion." The inelegance of the language shows that the accomplished Radical baronet must for once have fairly lost his temper. All such prophecies may be fitly characterised as "enormous" bounce. The rural voter, if I may venture to prophesy in my turn, will probably astonish his Radical patrons by his ingratitude. Again, what will have become of Liberalism by the time the elections come on? Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, rejoicing in their freedom, have already given tongue, proclaiming that the Radical party is strong enough to stand alone, and promising the speedy issue of a revolutionary programme. They profess to believe that Mr. Gladstone will help them. The meaning of Sir Charles Dilke's overstrained and slightly ridiculous eulogy of the "illustrious genius," who was "never more popular than he is now," and who, if he will only join the Radicals, will have "such a triumph in November as never was seen before," is that the Radical leaders have some misgivings lest they should not get his co-operation. Mr. Gladstone must have smiled sadly as he read this invitation to a worn-out statesman of seventy-six years of age to begin an agitation of which others must reap the fruit. "[illegible]," he might murmur, as Lord Beaconsfield is said to have done as he bent over the fire at Hughenden after his fall from power in 1880. Had not Mr. Gladstone in that year "such a triumph as never was seen before?" What has come of it? Personal humiliation for the hero of the triumph himself, national degradation for his country. Can he begin the weary struggle again? No, he must now give [illegible] his long deferred threat to go into retirement. The Radicals must fight their battle alone. Mr. Gladstone's fall means the extinction of the Whig party. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke will be unable to drag the historic Whig families in their train. Their programme will be of such a character as only to attract extreme men, and its violence will drive thousands of moderate Liberals into the Tory ranks. This is the main reason, why, in my judgment, the Conservative leaders have done wisely in resolving to take office. Now they are in opposition, the Liberals will no longer hold together, and the general election may give the Conservatives a majority.

Lord Wolseley's closely reasoned and admirable despatch protesting against the abandonment of the advance on Khartoum and the evacuation of Dongola would, if it had been published a week ago, have created an immense sensation, and possibly in itself caused the downfall of the Ministry. This week it has hardly attracted notice. It must, however, be acted upon by the new Government. It seems really impossible to believe that men responsible for the safety of England's imperial interests can have been in their right minds when they disregarded the arguments and entreaties of Lord Wolseley and Sir E. Baring not to let our forces fall back before the Mahdi. No wonder the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone was hailed with shouts of joy at Cairo.

The proposal to give a sword of honour to Sir Peter Lumsden is likely to be abandoned. The General himself feels that he has [illegible] the opportunity of doing anything which would have entitled [illegible] of this kind. A sword should [illegible] and the Russians might well laugh at us for paying such an honour to the general whom they hunted across the mountains of Central Asia. Alikhanoff's brutal Tartar jest in sending Captain Yate a pair of the Afghan general's boots after Penjdeh, in case they might be of use to him as he was running away, was more appropriate, however insulting we may think it. Herodotus would have loved to tell such a story, as illustrating the savage humour of the warlike Scythians.

I enclose a very characteristic and interesting letter from Sir G. Birdwood to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, proposing that the Society's Albert Medal should this year be given to Mr. Henry Doulton. The Council of the Society have unanimously adopted Sir George's recommendation.

J. M. M.

THE FIRE AT THE INDIAN MUSEUM

Our London correspondent, writing on the afternoon of the departure of the mail, says:—At a quarter past 12 to-day the cry arose that the Inventories Exhibition was on fire. The alarm soon spread, and in a few minutes hand and steam-fire engines covered the Exhibition-road from one end to the other under the personal direction of Captain Massey Shaw, C.B., and Mr. Simonds, Superintendents of the Fire Brigade. A moment's inspection showed that, though the Exhibition was endangered, it could be saved, and the well trained brigade soon put this beyond a doubt. But it became equally clear that the Indian section of the South Kensington Museum which has been housed for some time in the old buildings of the Exhibition of '73 was hopelessly lost. All the Fire Brigade could do could not save it, and within two hours the roof had fallen in, smashing the ebony and glass cases containing treasures that can perhaps never be replaced. Few, however, of these were of a fragile or perishable nature, and it is hoped that most of them have not suffered irreparable injury. The whole of the portable curios, except those contained in the glass cases, were promptly removed, and the textile fabrics and the jewels have not in the least suffered. What has mainly been destroyed is the casts and models on the floor as one used to turn to the right from the Exhibition-road entrance, and beyond this it is impossible as yet to say anything, for the Fire Brigade would not allow any visitors however, well vouched for to pass among the ruins, two of the brigade having been knocked senseless by the fall of the roof and pieces thereof. At first it was said that the fire had originated in the flues of the cheap or "Duval" dining-room of the Exhibition, but Messrs. Spiers and Pond speedily demonstrated the impossibility of this; and the Council, who assembled at four o'clock, long before which all danger of the extension of the fire had been overcome, showed conclusively that the origin of the fire was in the lumber-room, or rather store-room of the duplicate and uninteresting objects—if Sir George Birdwood will admit that any part of the collection was uninteresting. It is put down to spontaneous combustion, but I should rather name a workman having a pipe on the sly in the lumber-room. Anyhow the damage, which at first threatened to be enormous, has been kept within narrow limits, but no doubt much has suffered that can never be replaced. The priceless collection of jewels and textile fabrics has not suffered in any way, which is due partly to good luck and partly to the energetic way in which all hands laboured to remove them or get the fire under.

Another narrative runs:—A fire of an alarming character, which at one time threatened the destruction of the International Inventions Exhibition, and which has resulted in the burning out of the entrance hall and one wing of the Indian Museum, broke out this morning. The Indian Museum adjoins the Exhibition, and at the corner, close to the entrance hall of the latter, it was first discovered by Mr. Richards, one of the superintendents, who saw flames ascending from the roof. This was at a quarter to twelve. An alarm was immediately given and without any delay the firemen of the Exhibition, under Colonel Festing, R. E., got to work, being rapidly followed by fire-engines from all parts of London, which were summoned by telegraph. Captain Shaw, together with his second officer, Mr. Simonds, were soon on the spot, and directed the operations, which were so successfully conducted that by two o'clock all danger of the flames spreading to the Inventions Exhibition was at an end. As soon as the news spread immense crowd of people flocked from every direction, and there was for a time a scene of wild excitement, as all sorts of reports were in circulation as to the extent of the fire. A large force of police soon arrived, and the crowd was kept back, leaving a large clear space in the Exhibition-road for the engines to work. The things packed in the Indian Museum being of a very dry character, the flames soon spread, going rapidly along the wing until they reached the Museum Entrance Hall. The attention of the firemen was directed to keeping them within this space, and after a tremendous struggle this was effected. At half-past one there was a moment of intense excitement, as flames were seen to break through the partition on the right of the entrance hall of the Inventions Exhibition, the jury-room of which had already been attacked. In the Exhibition are a number of the Harden star hand grenades, and hundreds of these were thrown both on the flaming woodwork of the partition and into the flames. A hose was at once, too, set to play on it, and in a very few minutes the immediate danger had passed. Firemen were posted on every point of vantage. Including the upper windows of the City Guilds Technical Institute and the roof of the Exhibition, as well as upon escapes and the American "extension ladder," which had been brought up for the purpose. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Clarke, was early on the scene, and watched the operations in company with the Marquess of Hamilton and Mr. Birkbeck. The Princess, later on, also paid a short visit, and, like the Prince, received an immense ovation from the crowd. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards arrived. Nothing is yet known for certain as to the origin of the fire, but it is believed to have commenced through the flue from Messrs. Spiers and Pond's kitchen chimney igniting the roof of the Museum.

The fire having been successfully got under by two o'clock, a portion of the entrance hall of the Exhibition was roped off for the convenience of the firemen, and the public were admitted between three and four o'clock. With the exception of a few minutes just after the outbreak the subway was kept open during the whole time the fire was burning, and visitors were allowed entrance as usual. The total loss is comparatively small, as all the most valuable articles were removed from the Indian Museum upon the first outbreak. What loss there is will fall upon the Northern Insurance Company. Through the afternoon the visitors have been very numerous, but there is very little for anyone to see of the damage, as the fire was confined within such narrow limits.

THE BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE block in the Suez Canal which prevented the P. and O. s.s. Surat getting through, and consequently delayed the incoming mails for several days, continued, it appears, for about twelve days. The dredger had sunk about the middle of the Canal some little distance beyond "Kantar Siding." Port Said was consequently soon full of shipping, and from forty to forty-five vessels were [illegible] there. The time taken by the mail steamer Surat [illegible] through the Canal will show the probable time taken and the stoppages experienced by the other steamers. The Surat left London on the 3rd ult., and arrived at Port Said on the 16th June. She stayed there until the 19th, when she was taken into the Canal, but made fast just at the entrance, where she remained for two days. On Sunday morning, the 21st, she moved slowly on, behind some other steamers, until arriving at the first station, where she was again made fast, and remained until Monday morning. On this date the Canal was cleared for traffic, and ships passed through. The Surat arrived at Suez the next day, Tuesday, and left for Bombay in the afternoon. She had thus been detained at Port Said for three days, and took as many more to pass through the Canal. Of course only those vessels which happened to arrive at either end of the Suez Canal about the 1st were subjected to the stoppages experienced by the Surat. The first ship that entered the Canal from Port Said or the northern side was the Dutch mail-steamer the Samarang. She was followed in succession by the French mail-boat Melbourne; the Italian Lloyd's Steamer Voorwaerts, and the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda. All these preceded the s. s. Surat, which headed the Chusan and the Paramatta. From the southern or Suez side the first that passed through was the French mail-boat Yangtsee, followed by the Princess Amalia, a Dutch boat; the China, of the Rubattino Company; the John Elder, of the Orient line, the P. and O. steamer Venetia, and others. The Surat is the first boat that has arrived in Bombay harbour from Port Said since the Canal was re-opened for traffic. She has to be credited with making a fast run from Aden to Bombay. She left Aden at 2 a. m. on the 28th, Sunday, and reached Bombay at 10·40 a. m. yesterday. An average speed of 13 knots was kept up from the date of leaving Suez.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

AN educational conference of representatives of private schools throughout the Central Division, and others known for the interest they take in educational matters, met yesterday in the hall of the Elphinstone High School, on the invitation of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Inspector, Central Division. This was the first conference of its kind held in Bombay, and was attended by representatives from Thanna, Poona, Sholapore, and other places. The assembly numbered over a hundred, and included some half a dozen ladies. Mr. Lee-Warner, the Acting Director of Public Instruction, who was asked to preside at the Conference yesterday intimated that similar meetings will be held under the auspices of the inspectors of the [illegible] Among those present were Dr. [illegible] Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak (Principal, Elphinstone High School), the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal Free General Assembly's Institute, Rev. R. Scott, Rev. E. S. Hume, Rev. J. Abbott, Rev. H. A. Bren, Rev. G. G. Legett, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Father Fisher, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, Eduljee Dorabjee Talati (Vice-Principal, Elphinstone High School), W. F. Malvin, J. Atderson, Cumroodeen Tyebjee, T. Savage, J. Jackson, James MacDonald, W. Walters, A. F. Moos, the Rev. Mr. Sorabjee, Messrs. Maneckjee B. Cooper, Dossabhoy N. Wadia, Hormusjee Jehangeer, Nusservanjee Byramjee, and others.

Mr. Kirkham said that he would, ask those present to constitute themselves an educational conference of the Central Division under the presidency of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, who had been so kind as to come from Poona in order to preside over them on that occasion,—a compliment which he (Mr. Kirkham) was sure they would all appreciate, and for which he personally, as inspector of the district, offered him his thanks. The Conference, as they had been told in the circular, had been called under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, and the object of it was to enable the representatives of what were called aided schools in this Presidency to make any representations they wished to make to the Educational Department regarding the relations which subsisted between aided schools and the department. As a practical measure, he begged to suggest that they might most profitably discuss the grant-in-aid rules round which these relations centred more or less. Mr. Kirkham said that his own relation to the Conference would simply be that of servant and secretary. In the language of legal gentlemen, he was there prepared to hear anything they might wish to communicate—to bear it as a mandate to the department which he served, and to see that it was duly and properly considered. He was quite sure that any results arrived at by a Conference of such a representative character as that would be considered with the care which they deserved. With these remarks, the speaker requested Mr. Lee-Warner to take the chair and open the Conference.

Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S. the Acting Director of Public Instruction, who was warmly received, said:—Gentlemen, on behalf of Mr. Kirkham and myself I have to thank you for the ready response you have accorded to his invitation. Our conference assembles under most favourable auspices. I do not allude to the recent orders of retrenchment which, however, are not devoid of interest for us. There is no department of Government activity and supervision which has a more vital interest in the tranquility of the empire and the preservation of the Queen-Empress's authority than the Education Department. India has never had a Government in her long succession of dynasties and invaders, which has given so liberal a recognition to education as the British Government, and I do not think that any of you will allow that her educational interest will benefit by a change of rulers. We are therefore specially interested in the defence of the empire and ready for our part to make what temporary sacrifice financial exigencies may demand. The favourable auspices to which I referred consist in the fact that the Noble Lord who presides over the destinies of this Presidency is one of the highest living authorities on educational matters. He has made a special study of the subject, and in his wide experience he can grasp the systems which obtain in every country on the continent of Europe. His Excellency can then approach the subject of Indian wants with a rare knowledge of the practice of many countries, [illegible] with no prejudice in favour of a purely English system. That he is much interested in the development of education in the Presidency I have been assured from his own lips and, as you are aware, the Honorable Mr. Pelle, himself, a most distinguished Director of this Department, is at hand to lend his weight and practical experience to the progress of education. Under such circumstances, you may rest assured that whatever aid you may render us will not be wasted, and I hope that you will expose the shortcomings of the Department with ready criticism. In doing so your own experience will prevent you from suggesting reforms which are prohibited by their costliness or from condemning the failures of the Department owing to a misconception of its responsibilities. I need not remind you that the Educational Department in India exposes itself to criticism on all sides since it attempts a work which in England lies to a large extent outside the functions of Government. Collegiate and higher education are as much subject to its supervision as primary education, and even in its attempts to encourage literature the Director is often called upon to undertake the invidious task of a publisher. This part of his duties has lately been subjected to some criticism from a portion of the native press, which has attached to the Department a larger influence over literature than it possesses or can claim. It should therefore be borne in mind that the Department does not attempt the task of a literary critic. Its only obligation is to read the books submitted by authors and to decide whether they are required for any departmental purpose. On such a matter its decision must depend on the length of its purse and no author need be disconcerted because one of many possible customers does not require his work. I will now proceed to explain the matters to which the favour of your attention is particularly called. Can anything be done to give our system of education in each grade of instruction a more varied and a more practical turn? This is the first of all questions. The meaning of education appears to me frequently lost sight of in its application, especially in India where the notion prevailed so widely that some castes required education and others did not. I am one of those who believe that every man possesses both brain and muscles, and that neither part of his nature can be properly developed to its full capacity without the other. The work of the head must bear some reference to the work of the hands. The muscles of men are variously employed, some in using the swords, the plough, or the saw, or in plying the loom. What we want to do is to connect our schools with every one of these spheres of human labour. What have we done? Our statistics for a long time showed that one class of the community occupied the largest space in our school rooms, and a visit thither would have shown only one course of education which bore sole reference to a career of quill-driving. In the last few years drawing and even agricultural instruction have entered partly into our schools. But an immense deal remains to be done both in day schools and in night schools. His Excellency in addressing the London International Conference on education dwelt on this point in language which was so eloquent that I offer no apology for reading it: "How to observe and what to observe in the past and in the present is the ever recurring function of education throughout life. Apply the test to the humblest and to the most exalted professions, you will see that the test does not fail. Belgium is moving vigorously in that direction following, with reference to manual work, Sweden where the Sloid or school of domestic industry may well claim our attention. The monopoly of the three rupees is doomed, and the enthronement of the three D's—drawing, drill, and adroitness—approaching." Now, gentlemen, if there is one city in India where we may look for help to guide us in making education more practical, it ought to be in Bombay with its varied forms of muscular activity and its unvaried enterprise, and I earnestly invite your attention to the best means for lifting education out of its present groove. Mr. Lee-Warner then explained the several points in connection with the grant-in-aid rules, the standards of instruction and other matters on which he invited criticism, suggesting the information of sub-committees to discuss them in detail and to bring up their recommendations before the conference. He then continued in reference to Mahomedan education:—"Looking round this room I dare hope that we shall receive some careful suggestion for redressing the grievances, whether they be real or imaginary, of the Mahomedan community. But here again I will ask you to verify the wild statements which are often made on the subject. The British Government, which has given education to India knows better than the recipients how much more ought to be given if funds permitted. But at least in what it has given the Mahomedan community has received its full share. Outside Sind, there is no division of the Presidency in which the Mahommedans do not form a larger percentage of the school attendance than they do of the population. In other words, in districts where the Mahommedans are 5 per cent. of the population eight or nine per cent. of the school attendance will belong to Mahommedans. This central division presents the least favourable statistics of Mahommedan Education, for here I find that in Sholapore, Rutnagberry, and Bombay city the percentage of Mahommedans in the population exceeds their percentage of school attendance. Yet in the whole division including these three districts, the Mahommedan [illegible] more than its proportionate space in the schools; and in every single district the Mahommedans are more numerous at school than non Brahman Hindus. No charge of neglect can therefore lie. On the other hand, the Mahommedans are sparsely represented in higher school education and from the colleges they are almost absent. The schools and colleges are open to all, and the poorest of all communities are to be found inside them. If then, the Mahomedans hold aloof it may be said that it is their own choice. I am, however, not inclined to waive off a difficulty by a comfortable argument of that sort. I therefore invite an expression of your opinion upon it. The Mahommedan community especially in this city is numerous and enterprising, and many of its members are wealthy. Its exclusion from high modern education is a loss of power to the public service and the matter requires attention. [illegible] asked to provide separate schools, standards, and even changes for the [illegible] children. But such a remedy would sever the community from the great India population which surrounds it [illegible] would leave the Mahommedans unacquainted with the language of the courts and of the offices of trade and commerce. It is rather by overtaking other competitors on the same road than by pursuing their own course that any part of the whole community will attain its due share of influence. The provision of scholarships and of free student-ships, and perhaps alteration in the public service certificate [illegible] tion appear to me the only practicable [illegible] The rest must be left to the people themselves. I can assure them that the [illegible] by me prove that they are vastly better off in British territory than in any of the [illegible] under even their own Mahommedan rulers. [illegible] not content with this [illegible] wish to press [illegible] rejoice to find from their criticism [illegible] of Mahommedan movement appreciating [illegible] education. I would, therefore, [illegible] attention the endowment of an aided college in Bombay for Mahommedans. In such a work the Mahommedan nobles of Hyderabad [illegible] the excellent college at Aligarh shows the [illegible] for attaining success. On our part liberal grants in aid would be forthcoming. I have lately submitted to Government proposals for aiding colleges which [illegible] materially help them during the early years of growth. Gentlemen, I must not permit me to occupy more of your time. Round the [illegible] sions of discussion which I have suggested numbers of interesting questions will doubtless suggest themselves to you. [illegible] stance in considering the grant [illegible] you will probably inquire whether payment by results after the first [illegible] sufficient encouragement to higher se[illegible] tion, and you will doubtless [illegible] to protect private enterprise [illegible] petition by Boards-schools or other [illegible] of women and the provision of [illegible] will form an inquiry by itself. [illegible] Gentlemen, I have thrown into [illegible] contributions to the material for discussion [illegible] propose that we resolve ourselves into sub-committees to sort and debate on them; and finally, when each sub-committee has accepted a set of recommendations on the matters before them we may hope to meet together and vote upon them. Meanwhile I hope that nothing which I have said will leave on you the impression that my views are irrevocably formed on any [illegible] to amend [illegible] of our imperfect [illegible] one. But I must ask you to [illegible] any statements which you may make, and secondly to bear in mind Downing's caution against introducing any "ready-made London plan" into our Indian building without a thought as to whether it will suit the surroundings or not. Finally there is the question whether we can organise any machinery for giving the public a consultative voice in educational matters. Our experience of this conference may help us to reply. We must beware of setting an Educational Board which will only serve as a screen to the department and relieve it of its responsibility to the public. We must also beware of [illegible] wants of the [illegible] of minorities. A board should represent all stages of educational institutions, all classes of the community, and all schools of the [illegible]. It must be easily accessible, and not constitute itself into an absolute authority resisting progress and change. It must be the servant of the public, yet impartial and firm. If you see your way to the constitution of such an authority in educational matters which will command the confidence of the public, I feel sure that it will command the attention of Government. With these remarks I leave myself entirely in your hands, anxious to [illegible] your views and ready to give the fullest possible effect to those which may command the [illegible] of this conference. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said he wished to take that opportunity of expressing what he, as well as, he was sure, everyone of them felt with regard to the auspices under which they had assembled that day. Since their present Acting Director of Public Instruction had taken charge of the Education Department, many of them must have felt that in consequence of the new programme set before the country as the result of the Education Commission, they had begun to breathe an entirely new atmosphere; of which the Conference of that day was a most striking evidence. (Hear, hear.) In connection with the present business it might be well for them to keep in view the following statement contained in the circular which had been sent to them:—"The agency of private enterprise is already an important branch of the public system of education, and will become more so in future, and under such circumstances its interests are as much the interests of the State department as the interests of the Government or the Local Board Schools." Dr. Mackichan said that a statement like that, pregnant with most important results in regard to education, was something to be thankful for, as one of the most important results of the Education Commission of whose labours they had heard so much. He was sure that beginning as [illegible] did [illegible] the shadow of a statement [illegible] reason for encouragement [illegible] before [illegible] most important of all matters brought [illegible] the question of grants-in-aid; and he proposed that three separate committees be appointed by the conference to consider the question of grants-in-aid (1) to European and Eurasian schools; (2) to Anglo-vernacular and high schools; and (3) to primary schools, and that each committee be instructed to consider the question of grants for female education and the question of building grants under each head, and to report their recommendations at an adjourned meeting to be held hereafter.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Walters was carried unanimously.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar proposed that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of preparing a series of vernacular school books, specially suited for girls' schools, together with other matters connected therewith. It was desirable he said, to have a graduated series of school books for girls; and as for the boys it was now time to see what changes might be made in the Gujerati series published many years ago under the auspices of the Hon. Mr. Hope. Mr. Javerilal also pointed to the necessity of having greater attention paid to the study of the vernaculars, which were practically neglected at present.

The proposition having been duly seconded, was carried *nem. con.*

It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Javerilal, seconded by Mr. Sayani, that it be a special recommendation to the committee on Anglo-vernacular and high school grants and standards to consider the advisability of introducing into the high school course the study of classical authors in the vernaculars.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee moved that a special committee be appointed to consider what special measures are required for the advancement of education among Mahomedans.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Sayani, was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Bhave, and seconded by Mr. Maneckjee Bezonjee Cooper, that the question of scholarships, fees, and free studentships be referred to a sub-committee. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Peterson proposed that the best means of giving private enterprise a consultative voice in educational matters be referred to a sub-committee.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition, which was then carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of Dr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Apte, it was resolved that the matriculation standard of examination and the best date of holding it be referred to a sub-committee.

It was also resolved to refer to a committee the question of aiding training colleges for teachers, on the motion of Mr. Dymond, seconded by Mr. Namjoshi.

After members had been appointed to the various committees mentioned above, the Conference adjourned until Saturday, the 18th instant, at 10-30 a. m.

HOME REMITTANCES

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1885-86 [illegible]
the [illegible] balance of 1884-85, [illegible]
Remitted from 1st April to 27th June [illegible]
Balance to be remitted from 28th June to 31st March, 1886 [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

[illegible] letter to the Government of India, dated 27th [illegible] the Madras Chamber of Commerce states it has had under consideration the draft of the Indian Railway Bill. The Chamber regrets that the general tenour of the Bill is calculated rather to deter than to enlist private enterprise in the development of railways. It imposes so many restraints, enforces so severe a control, and makes such heavy demands as combine to reduce the independence of the companies subject to it to a shadow, while it subordinates the interests of the companies to the economy of departments which should pay their own way. The Chamber objects to a semi-military railway department, and to military amateurs being inspectors over experienced railway officials. Section 14, which deals with the acquisition of land, seems to clash with the terms of existing contracts with the guaranteed companies. Government reserves too many advantages in connection with the telegraph lines, while chapter V. may lead to shareholders being taxed for police in excess of what the railway authorities consider necessary. The proposed chapters dealing with the conveyance of mails and soldiers and latrine accommodation are also criticised, the letter concluding with the opinion of the Chamber that the necessity for the proposed enactment has not been satisfactorily established, and that the time has arrived for Government to make a new departure in its railway policy in view to the substitution of experts for the anomalous military element in the railway executive, and in more liberal recognition of the right of companies to equitable payment for services to the State.

SIR RICHARD GARTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice, has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatic gout, and has taken short leave to proceed up-country for change.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Duff Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, takes short leave to England. During his absence Mr. G. Simmons, Traffic Manager Port Commissioners, will act for him.

Mr. W. Ryland, officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, will, it is said, retire shortly, when Mr. G. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta and Superintendent of Excise, will succeed him, and Mr. R. Steradale will be confirmed in his present officiating appointment.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners [illegible] the Chairman announced that the Lieutenant-Governor had telegraphed from Darjeeling, [illegible] Baboo Gopal Lall Mitter, the Vice-[illegible], to officiate for the Chairman during his [illegible] on leave.

DAMAGE TO A RAILWAY.

[illegible] embankments of the Dacca and Mymensing [illegible] having been damaged by the late heavy [illegible] the opening of the line has been postponed [illegible] present.

THE TENANCY ACT AGITATION.

[illegible] Maharajah of Hutwa will preside at a meeting against the Tenancy Act to be held on the 9th inst.

THE CONVICTION OF A GERMAN ENGINEER.

Yesterday an application was made by Mr. Sale, barrister-at-law, on behalf of Oswald Enge, the German engineer who was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Judge of Burdwan, to have the sentence reduced, as it is unnecessarily severe. The German residents of Calcutta have started the movement.

THE WEATHER AND THE RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Traffic has been stopped for a few days on the Rajpura-Bhatinda branch railway, [illegible] softened the new bank. The Rajputana line was also breached last week near Ajmere.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is abating at Hurnai. The heat is unusually great at Sukkur, and a number of the inhabitants have temporarily left, including, it is said, the whole of the Municipal Committee. Several cases of cholera have occurred in the workshops at Sukkur, and a large number of workmen have bolted.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

[illegible] Department intimates that a separate court will be provided in the London Indian Exhibition for private exhibitors for selling goods.

Mr. Elliott officiates as Assistant Commissioner of the first class.

Mr. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the second class, is appointed to the Berars.

[illegible] Busteed resumes charge of the Calcutta Mint.

Lieutenants Priestly and Row have been admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Colonel Bo[illegible]combe is appointed Military Secretary, and [illegible] Turner A. D. C., to the Commander-in-Chief.

Promoted to [illegible]—Majors Garbett and Green; to Major—Captain Young; to Captain—Lieutenant Stuart.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Green, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Wakefield by a large majority, in the room of Mr. R. B. Mackie, the deceased member. This is a Conservative success.

THE RETENTION OF DONGOLA.

CAIRO, JULY 3.

The statement made that it had been decided to hold the Province of Dongola is confirmed. A British detachment will remain at Akasheh.

LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley will return home next week.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 2.

Fifteen hundred cases and seven hundred deaths occurred in the cholera-stricken districts on Tuesday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4 13-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¼
4½ "	78½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver	49⅛d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £17,400,000; decrease, £1,500,000.

Bills Discounted, £22,200,000; increase, £1,000,000.

[illegible] amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £27,500,000; increase, £600,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 49 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Sinbyoodne and Anya.

Line Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

THE concert at the Town Hall this evening in aid of the Shipwrecked Seamen's Fund promises to be highly successful. If an unusually attractive programme and a good cause can secure an overflowing audience, the concert room should be crowded.

AT the invitation of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, a large number of schoolmasters and proprietors, as well as others interested in education, met yesterday in the hall of the Elphinstone High School. The Conference was held with the object of giving the representatives of private schools situated in the Central divisions an opportunity of expressing their views and opinions on matters connected with education, especially with reference to the administration of grants-in-aid. This was the first Conference of its kind held in this city, and it was attended by representatives from Poona, Sholapore, and other outstations. Mr. Kirkham having explained the object of the meeting, invited Mr. Lee-Warner, Acting Director of Public Instruction, to take the chair. The President in the course of an able opening address, dwelt upon the subject of education as imparted by private [illegible] in its relation to the Educational Department [illegible] Government, and suggested the questions [illegible] might be most advantageously considered [illegible]ference. On the motion of the Rev. D. [illegible], the principal of the Free General Assembly's Institute, three distinct committees were [illegible] to consider the question of grants-in-aid in connection with European and Eurasian schools, anglo-vernacular and high schools, and lastly primary schools. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar observed that the study of the vernaculars was much neglected at present, and on his motion a committee was appointed to devise means for remedying the evil, as well as to consider the advisability of preparing a series of vernacular school books for girls. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee and Mr. R. M. Sayani had appeared as representatives of the Mahomedan community, and their proposal to see what special measures might be taken for the promotion of education among the Mahomedans was entrusted to another committee. The consideration of means for giving private enterprise a consultative voice also forms part of the programme drawn up at yesterday's meeting.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Sonabai, executrix of Fazul Hubbabai, against the Municipal Commissioner. Plaintiff is possessed of a range of buildings abutting on to the Dharathan-road, which has been for a long time past much used by carts going to the various bunders of the harbour. No footway or gutter exists to serve as a guard for the houses against the carts, and the occupiers of houses in the street had placed at intervals along their walls wooden or stone buffers to prevent the buildings being injured by the wheels of the carts. The plaintiff had eighteen of these wooden projections placed close to the wall of her house. It was admitted by the defendant that the plaintiff had enjoyed the advantage of this protection for more than twenty years, and that no objection had ever been taken to these posts. The defendant's servants pulled down these posts, or allowed them to fall down and removed them. Defendant had paid into court Rs. 26 as the value of the posts, and had offered Rs. 30 as compensation from possible damage, refusing to allow the posts to be restored. The plaintiff was not content with the money payment, and asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from interfering with the posts, and for a declaration establishing the right to erect them. His lordship was of opinion that the Municipal authorities exceeded their powers in the course they adopted, and that these particular posts were not an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along the street within the meaning of section 195 of the Act. His lordship gave the authorities a month to consider the matter, at the end of which the plaintiff might apply, if necessary, for a special declaration as to her rights. His lordship thought the plaintiff was fully paid for the old posts by the sum paid into court, and that the damage would be fully compensated by the Rs. 30 offered. As the payment and the offer, however, were not sufficient answers to the suit, the defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* understands that the Government have resolved to abolish the Lock Hospital, which institution is in a certain sense a great support to the C. D. Act.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Reform Association held on June 2, it was unanimously resolved, "That the Executive Committee of the Indian Reform Association have learned with much satisfaction that the Liberal Association of the New Honiton Division of Devon have selected Sir John Budd Phear as the Liberal candidate to represent the Division in Parliament. The Committee are well acquainted with Sir John Phear's desire to benefit the people of India, and inasmuch as he is by judicial knowledge and experience in that country well qualified to command attention when Indian questions are discussed in Parliament, the Committee would heartily welcome his election, and congratulate the Liberal Association that their choice has fallen on one anxious to do justice to the claims and aspirations of the two hundred millions of our Indian fellow-subjects, without overlooking the other numerous political questions, foreign and domestic, that ordinarily claim the attention of a member of Parliament."

FURTHER news from the Herat Province shows that a portion of the Russian troops has been withdrawn northwards from Kushk owing to the recent serious increase of sickness.

COLONEL ÆNEAS PERKINS, C.B., who has been on special duty at Simla for the past few months on questions connected with the reorganisation of the [illegible] has returned to his own appointment in the Central [illegible].

LORD WOLSELEY has been made Knight of St. Patrick.

SIR JAMES CAIRD, [illegible]S., has been elected a foreign member, *de la premiere classe*, of the Société National d'Agriculture de France.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that the Negus of Abyssinia has requested the protection of Russia against England and Italy. As a consequence of this demand a [illegible] Russia, [illegible] favourable to Russian interests.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. will publish immediately, in two volumes, Sir James F. Stephen's long-expected book, "The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey." The author's original intention was to give a full account from the legal point of view of the impeachment of Warren Hastings; but the materials proved so voluminous, and intricate that he determined to confine his attention in the first instance to one branch of the subject, which lies within a moderate compass. This is the story of Nuncomar, and as Sir Elijah Impey played a prominent part in that story, his character and career are fully handled, with the result that Lord Macaulay's severe strictures upon him in the essay on Warren Hastings are rejected as wholly unjust.

PERHAPS it was in anticipation of the change of Ministry that a London workman lately got drunk, fell on his knees before the statue of Lord Beaconsfield in Parliament square, and prayed aloud for the repose of the soul of the Conservative statesman. Anyhow he was fined half a crown.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* states that considerable uneasiness is beginning to be felt at the enormous influx of Soudanese refugees from Dongola into Egypt proper. As many as eleven thousand of these unhappy people have fled from Dongola within the past six weeks, and their presence is felt to constitute a grave danger to Egypt.

BUT for the Ministerial crisis intervening Lord Randolph Churchill would, on the 10th of June, have seconded the resolution which Mr. Slagg intended to move in the House of Commons in favour of an inquiry into the Government of India. The resolution is similar to that which was moved by the late Professor Fawcett in 1879, except that the latter proposed the appointment of a committee on the subject.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is strictly national, even in his ideas about drink. Speaking at Cambridge early last month, he said:—"*The Times* that morning had told them that the English people had better give up drinking beer and take to drinking Spanish wines. He hoped they would do nothing of the kind, because of all the foul and filthy compounds which it was possible to imagine under the name of alcoholic drinks Spanish wines were the worst. He believed that if the English people took that advice, they would very soon sink to the level of Spain. That was not the first time they had had foreign wines forced down their throats."

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Lisbon of the death of Senhor Carlos Ferreira dos Santos e Silva. He had long been a banker in Lisbon, and at the time of his death he was president of the Commercial Association, and was director at Lisbon of two English companies, the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, and the West of India Portuguese Railway. The regard which he had gained from his fellow-citizens was shown at his funeral, which took place on the 4th ult. The Exchange and many of the shops were closed, and vast multitudes of people joined the funeral procession, in which were as many as 240 carriages. Senhor Fontes, the Prime Minister, and Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, the Finance Minister, represented the Ministry, and Senhor Ferrao attended by command of the King.

THOUGH the Chinese have withdrawn from Tongking, the troubles of the French in that and the neighbouring territories are by no means over. "Le vieux phoque," as the French soldiers mispronounce the name of Liu Vinh Phuoc, the leader of the Black Flags, will continue to find the French troops in work for some time to come. The Muongs and numerous bands of Chinese irregulars are now fighting with him, and there is hardly a doubt that he receives substantial support from the Court of Hué. One of the most active emissaries of the Annamite Government is a woman—a widow of the name of Tu So, whose husband was killed in fighting the French. This Oriental Joan of Arc raises levies, equips them, and directs their movements herself; though it does not appear that she actually takes part in the combats in which they engage. She has vowed an implacable hatred to the foreign invaders; and the French soldiers have come to regard her as even a more redoubtable antagonist than "the old seal" himself.

IT is announced at Rome that a Russian mission is about to proceed to Abyssinia with presents from the Czar to the Negus. The *Rassegna*, in drawing attention to this circumstance, points out that an understanding between Russia and Abyssinia may lead to the former Power acquiring a position on the Red Sea. Little doubt seems to be entertained that the mission will succeed; a chief reason for this optimism being the fact that a form of the Greek Church is, so to speak, the national religion of Abyssinia. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* announces in positive terms that a special Abyssinian Embassy will arrive there in the course of the summer. The *Grashdanin*, in an article on the subject, states that the embassy on its way to Russia will visit Athens. The objects of the mission are declared to be to develop the unity of faith between the Abyssinian and Orthodox Church, and to obtain assistance to counteract Italian designs. The *Grashdanin* adds that a Russian embassy will afterwards proceed to Abyssinia for the exploration of the country. It will be the bearer of presents for King John.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* says that the treaty of peace that has just been concluded between France and China makes the following provisions:—French soldiers are not to cross into Chinese territory, or Chinese soldiers into French territory. The relations between France and Annam must not be of such a character as will embarrass China. A Boundary Commission is to be appointed, which will settle all frontier questions within six months. Frenchmen crossing into Chinese territory, or Chinese crossing into French territory, are to be provided with passports. The taxes at Pao Shun and Lang Son are to be collected by the Chinese. French Consuls will be appointed at these points to superintend the commercial relations between the north of Tongking and the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi. The French will immediately set about the construction of a railway to Tongking. If the Chinese wish to do likewise, they must first consult the French. The provisions of this treaty are to remain in force for ten years. French troops will be immediately withdrawn from Chinese territory. Existing treaties between France and China are to remain unchanged.

THE case of Adams *vs.* Coleridge has been settled by arrangement. The terms of the settlement are as follows:—"In relation to the causes of action in both actions it should be left to (some person of eminence) to be agreed upon) to determine whether compensation and of what amount should be paid to Mr. Adams. In addition to the above settlement, Mr. B. Coleridge, while unreservedly withdrawing the charges made in his letter of the 11th of December, 1883, states most positively that they were made on his part in perfect good faith on statements made to him, and Mr. Adams is happy frankly to accept such assurance. Lord Coleridge desires, and has long desired, to say that whatever construction may have been placed upon anything he has written or said, he thinks it due to Mr. Adams to withdraw any language which might be construed as casting imputations upon his character or motives. Lord Coleridge cannot regard it as being necessary to say that he has never intended to cast any reflection upon the conduct of his daughter. It has been agreed that Miss Coleridge shall be replaced in the same pecuniary position as she would have been in if these misunderstandings had not arisen, Lord Coleridge being perfectly willing to make the suitable provision of £650 per annum by way of allowance to Miss Coleridge."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* pronounces the evening party given in London to Sir James Fergusson a great success, and remarks:—

"Sir James made a good use of the numerous opportunities thrown in his way during his five years' rule to promote social intercourse between the different races that form the population of Bombay. His predecessors also had made some efforts in that direction, but they were formal, if not half-hearted, and the consequence was that while their good intentions were productive of little result, Sir James succeeded in ensuring to his intentions the success which the sincerity and zeal of his endeavours deserved. Most of us know the mockery of a patronising civility, and it was but natural that the residents of Bombay should make an occasion to reciprocate in his native country that genuine hospitality which Sir James Fergusson did his best to extend to them in theirs. Unfortunately such acts of mutual courtesy are strangely rare between the English and Indian residents of Hindostan. That it need not be so is shown by the fact that the better class of Englishmen who go out to India find no difficulty in winning the affection and confidence of their fellow subjects. Unfortunately such men are rare, and thus they and their actions attract more than ordinary notice. The residents of Bombay brought out this circumstance in the short and pithy address they gave to Sir James in the course of the evening, and they did wisely in committing to writing the sentiments which actuated them in doing honour to him. It has become the fashion of late to put down to party feelings all utterances of the people of India. Because they approve of a Liberal policy in administration, and their aspirations have been supported by Liberal journals, the Conservatives occasionally display a rather imprudent and wholly unjustifiable disposition to bag them. It is therefore worth while to note that the graceful compliment paid in this instance by an influential body of Indians was to a staunch Conservative."

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is said that the Government [illegible] contemplate giving no honours for the last Egyptian campaign.

[illegible] H. A. CHERRY, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiates as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Lahore Division, *vice* Major Trench, transferred to Umballa.

SERGEANT R. HARVEY, 16th Lancers, who obtained his commission in a recent *Gazette*, is the eldest son of Colonel Harvey, of Thorpe, Norfolk, and Taplow, Buckinghamshire. He was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the East Norfolk Militia. He failed twice for the entrance into the Army, and then determined to win a commission through the ranks; after three years' preseverence he has done so.

THE death is announced of General Thomas Sydenham Conway, C.B. General Conway, who was aged 75 years, entered the Army in 1828, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1831. He served throughout the operations in Scinde, including the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, and commanded the Light Company (detached) at the previous defence of the Residency at Hyderabad. He served also throughout the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country, and was present at the investment and capture of Panulla and Pownghur. He obtained a colonelcy in 1858, became major-general in 1868, lieutenant-general in 1877, and general in 1881. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1843.

THE ART INDUSTRIES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest Mr. Manibhai's letter about the promotion of Art Industry in India, and your valuable remarks thereon, as well as the comments of "Industry and Commonsense," who evidently thinks that rather than that Indian youths be sent to foreign countries to be trained in technical subjects, karkhanas should be started in this country, and the requisite training imparted in such karkhanas. This seems well at first sight, but it is a question how far it will be possible, under existing circumstances, to bring such ideal into complete operation, so as to altogether avoid the necessity of Indian youths proceeding to foreign countries to be trained. I fear funds enough will not be forthcoming for many such karkhanas, simply as institutions for the training of Indian youths, apart from all considerations of a commercial nature. Steam is a prominent factor in connection with most of such karkhanas, and as there is no sufficient coal in this country, nor abundant fuel, that circumstance has always to be borne in mind in gauging the financial prospects of any karkhana started here. And after all, it can hardly be expected that for many years to come there would be in India industrial karkhanas to the extent that they exist in the more advanced countries of Europe and America. Again, there is great need in India of mechanical engineers, and scientifically trained and experienced geologists. I know as a matter of fact that three large native States stand in actual need of trained geologists who would explore their territories to ascertain if there is mineral wealth in the country which can be profitably turned to account; but it is not possible to get a competent native gentleman for the work. I believe the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in one of its quarterly journals strongly supported the idea of sending competent Indian youths to foreign countries for technical training.

The suggestion of "Industry and Commonsense" no doubt deserves consideration, and where it is practicable by all means give it a fair trial, but the scope of its operations will, I fear, be at most limited; and the necessity of sending Indian youths to foreign countries for technical education is not thereby altogether dispensed with.

Your remarks on Mr. Manibhai's letter are very judicious. What is wanted is doubtless "the flow of the youth of the country from the professions to the trades;" and your recommendation that there should be in India "technical schools, schools established on the basis of the trades schools, which are springing up in large numbers in England year by year," has my cordial approval. I find from the published report of the Bhuj School of Art for 1882, that Mr. Manibhai himself while advocating that competent youths be sent to foreign countries for technical instruction fully recognises the necessity of industrial schools in India itself. He says, "When the vast extent of India is considered, the Industrial and Art School hitherto established appear to be a mere drop in the ocean, and their extension is admitted on all hands to be a pressing necessity."

June 30. A VOICE FROM CUTCH.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously registered..	5	17	4	29	5	13	5	93
" 2, Thursday	0	14						
" 3, Friday............	....	....	1	40	1	41	1	4
Total	5	31	5	69	5	5	[illegible]	97
Corresponding date last year	13	58	11	91	15	0	13	13

CALENDAR—JULY, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	July	12th,	10h. 7'1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	19th,	5h. 11'm. a.m.
Full Moon	"	27th,	7h. 14 hm. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 4	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Shipwrecked Seamens' Relief Fund Concert, Town Hall. Cricket, at the Gymkhana.	5 29	6 39	2 56m 3 18 a	8 33m 9 35 a
Sun. 5	Fifth Sunday after Trinity.	5 29	6 39	3 49m 4 3 a	9 27m 10 39 a
Mon. 6	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Bombay Natural History Society. Meeting, 5-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Nepaul *	5 29	6 39	5 6m 5 2 a	10 44m 11 48 a
Tu. 7	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Marine Court, 2 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Nizam, 5 p.m.	5 30	6 39	6 28m 6 10 a	— 0 7 a
Wed. 8	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 30	6 39	7 52m 7 23 a	0 57m 1 35 a
Thr. 9	....	5 31	6 39	9 0m 8 34 a	2 0m 2 45 a
Fri. 10	Hingolee Press Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 31	6 39	9 59m 9 37 a	2 58m 3 46 a

* Left Aden at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 5.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

[illegible] a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral.
11 a.m.—Litany, plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 163, 261 and 189.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 22 and 233.
Magnificat—Bunnett.
Anthem.—"Incline Thine Ear."—Himmel.

Thursday, July 9.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the morning at 6-45 o'clock and in the evening at 4-15.
Offertorie are for the Cathedral Schools.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 169, 199 and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 165, 182, and 21.
The offertory for church expences and poor relief.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 237, 224 and 370.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 290, 313 and 191.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 302, 199, and 274.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The Lord Bishop will preach at the evening service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Cambodia, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, Town Hall 10 a.m.
Band, G. I. P. R. V., Apollo-bunder, 6-30 p.m.
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Ustad Bunnekhan (Native musical entertainment) F. C. Institute, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Surat (s), from London; and [illegible] (s), Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—[illegible], for Colombo; Cuba (s) and River Ettrick (s), Dunkirk; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Rajputana (s), Calcutta; and Prinz George (s), Genoa and Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Apollo-bunder at 6-30 this evening:—

March	John Brown	Riviere.
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Waltz	Mon Ami	Gassner.
Selection	La Sonnambula	Bellini.
	Hungarian Dance	
Quadrille	La Palais de l'Industre	Croise.
Galop	Jongleur	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Surat entered, and the s. s. River Ettrick, Northern, and Prinz George left, the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 27th inst. was 202,542 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 53,934.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.—We are requested to state that the entrance to the Town Hall for the concert this evening will be at the north door, under the portico.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number treated in June, 4,880; daily average, 162; new admissions, 1,142; total number of children, 1,867; number of persons vaccinated, 76.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Anee, aged 18 months. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the fracture of the thigh, which had been accidentally trodden on by the foster father of the child.

HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number treated last month in the Theosophical Society's Dispensary was 1,790. Among the new admissions were three cases of mental derangements and two cases of paralysis, which are now in a fair way of recovery. The rest were suffering from chronic complaints of various kinds.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—A suit brought by Goverdhundas Tejpal against Doongursey Gopejee to recover Rs. 5,000 was heard before Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday. The money was due on a promissory note executed by the defendant on the 1st April last. Mr. Sanjana, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; there was no appearance for the defendant. The court gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.—The report of the directors for the past year states 369 proposals were received for assuring a sum of £222,365, of which 304 for £181,165 were accepted and completed, with a new annual premium income of £9,009-17-11, showing an increase in sums assured of £33,398-6-8, and in premium income of £2,186-19-1 over the new business of the previous year. The large increase in new business has been accompanied by a reduction in the expenses of management of over £1,300. The mortality has been exceptionally favourable, the death claims being considerably under expectation. The Life Assurance Fund at 31st December, 1884, stood at £274,663-19-8, showing an increase of £36,962-10-7, the largest increase made in one year in the history of the company. The total assets of the company on 31st December, 1884, were £354,772-7-11, or, after deduction of all outstanding liabilities, £349,400-0-2. The proportionate increase in 1884, as compared with 1879, of number of policies is 60 per cent., of amount assured is 190 per cent., of new annual premium income is 226 per cent., of gross assets is 48 per cent., of Life Assurance Fund is 70 per cent. 1886 is the next bonus year, when the directors expect to declare a handsome bonus to the policy-holders, unless they experience an unusually high mortality meanwhile.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

MESSRS. GREEN AND READ acknowledge the following further subscriptions on behalf of the fund for the sufferers by the wreck of the Speke Hall:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. T.	10	0	0
G. Peck	5	0	0
J. Macgillivray	10	0	0

MR. NANABHAI HARIDAS.

THE *Pioneer*, in commenting upon the correspondence between Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, says:—As for this particular incident, so far from the Traffic Manager's excuse being a lame one, it would seem that he makes rather a neat point. A second-class carriage to oneself would undoubtedly be thought by most people more comfortable than a first-class shared with an invalid. But on the other hand Mr. Haridas may have had reasons of his own for inferring from the station-master's manner or words that the arrangement was not adopted solely in his own interests. However that may be, it does not appear he has chosen wisely to bring his grievance into public, for it is tolerably certain that the difficulty is one which should not have occurred at all, and would not have occurred between two English travellers. Captain Loch may not have relished the entrance of a stranger, but he would have probably protested equally had the new comer been a European. With Mr. Haridas it is different. The case of a passenger giving up a first-class seat in preference to breaking in upon the privacy of a married couple is one that occurs every day, and if the lady happened to be ill we should not fancy that one man in a hundred would care to insist upon his rights while there was a second-class seat vacant in the train. If he did, public opinion would support the station-master in finding him another carriage, from the standpoint of his own convenience. We will venture to say that Mr. Haridas would never have thought of acting differently from the majority of ordinarily well-mannered travellers, if he had not supposed, or been made to suppose, that his nationality was being slighted, and that is a question which it would probably be difficult for any but an actual witness of the incident to judge.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a Common Jury.)

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

SHAIK ALI SHAIK AHMED was again placed at the bar, charged with having on the 16th May last attempted to commit murder by cutting the throat of Soobnanbux, woman, with such knowledge and under such circumstances that, if he had caused her death, he would have been guilty of murder; and also with causing grievous hurt by means of a knife. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ardasir K. Setna for the defence.

Two more witnesses, Ruttonjee Pestonjee, a cook, and Sewpall Sewdin, a police constable, were called for the prosecution in corroboration of the evidence already given.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in summing up the evidence, asked his lordship to direct the jury that, in case of their not agreeing as to the charge of causing grievous hurt, it was competent to them to return a verdict on the minor charge of causing hurt.

Mr. Ardasir Setna, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the prosecutrix was a woman of low character, and that she had told several falsehoods, which rendered her evidence unreliable. The learned counsel pointed to certain discrepancies in the prosecutrix's evidence as given before the magistrate and as given in this court. It was evident that she was anxious to fasten the guilt upon the prisoner, on whose part no motive was shown to have existed to commit the crime. The chief witnesses were next-door neighbours, and naturally gave evidence likely to favour the prosecutrix's object. Dr. Hatch told them that the prosecutrix recovered in less than twenty days, and his evidence was certainly more trustworthy and more entitled to weight than that of Mr. Murray, the apothecary. If the prisoner's object was to murder the woman, he would have used a more formidable weapon than the small table-knife that was produced in court.

His lordship summed up the case at some length. Although there were some discrepancies in the prosecutrix's evidence, they were slight; and, in his lordship's opinion, the evidence for the prosecution had not been shaken in any way.

The foreman, after a short consultation, said seven of the jurors were of one opinion and two of another. The verdict of the majority was that the prisoner was guilty of an attempt to commit murder, while two of the jurors were for a verdict of causing hurt.

His lordship said he concurred with the majority, and accepted their verdict. In passing sentence his lordship said.—Shaik Ali Shaik Ahmed, you have been found guilty upon the clearest possible testimony of a most horrible outrage upon this [illegible] tence of the court upon you is that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE JEWELLERY FRAUDS.

NARAYEN MATHOORADAS, a respectable-looking Bhatia cloth seller, was charged with having on the 22nd April last cheated Meherbai, woman, and thereby dishonestly induced her to deliver to him pearl and diamond necklaces and other jewellery of the value of Rs. 22,000, and certain silver articles of the value of about Rs. 400. Prisoner was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of the property. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the prosecution; and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinsha, for the defence.

Mr. Inverarity briefly stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. The prosecutrix is a Parsee lady named Meherbai, a daughter of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, son of the first Parsee Baronet, who is married to a well-known Parsee, Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Tarrachund, a retired merchant and a man of means. The prisoner was a cloth-seller going about for the sale of cloth, which made him acquainted with Parsee ladies and others. He represented to the prosecutrix, with whom he was acquainted for some years, that the female members of the family of Sultan Nawaz Jung had come for a few days to Bombay, and that there was a nice opportunity of selling jewellery to them at handsome prices. On the 22nd April last prosecutrix entrusted him with some jewellery and silver articles, taking a receipt from him of the jewellery and pearl necklaces in the name of her husband, and instructing him to show them to the females of the Sultan Nawaz Jung's family, and tell her what prices they offered for them. He was not authorised to sell the jewellery, but was simply to communicate to the prosecutrix the prices which might be offered by the ladies in question. The receipt passed by the prisoner was an important document, because it showed that the jewellery was not given him for the purpose of selling it, but only for inspection by certain persons. Two days later, namely, on the 24th April, the prisoner went to the prosecutrix with a Mussulman whom he represented to have been sent by the ladies of the Sultan Nawaz Jung's family in order to ascertain satisfactorily the exact values of the jewellery. On that occasion prisoner handed to prosecutrix Rs. 35 for a pair of silver *goolabdanees* (rose-water sprinklers) which had also been given to him with other silver articles. On being questioned about the jewellery, prisoner said that it had been approved of by the Mahomedan ladies, and that he would get an answer the following day. He did not turn up again. Prosecutrix waited two days, and on the third day information was given to the police. She afterwards sent her son, Manockjee, to Hyderabad to search for the prisoner, who was not found there. It appeared the jewellery had been entrusted to the prisoner on two occasions previously to the 22nd April, when the exact prices were mentioned to him. On the 26th April the prisoner mortgaged a portion of the jewellery with Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar for Rs. 2,700, and went to his native country. He had sold the *goolabdanees* to other persons, to whom they had been traced. From Hyderabad the police went to Jamnuggur, the prisoner's native place, where, however, he was not found. In his house there were found a bundle of pearls which had been taken off the string. Prisoner had been entrusted with three pearl necklaces, in which were portraits painted on ivory of the first Parsee Baronet and of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsedjee Jejeebhoy. These portraits had been removed from the necklaces, and were not found. The police found the accused at Wudhwan, and ascertained that his luggage had been passed under a false name. He was arrested and brought to Bombay. He had no authority to mortgage the jewellery or to take it out of Bombay. The learned counsel stated that the prosecutrix was not in want of money; in fact, she had advanced a small sum of money to the prisoner himself, who had executed a promissory note; but on the prisoner representing that very good prices would be offered by the Sultan Nawaz Jung's ladies, she entrusted him with the jewellery for the purpose of showing it to them.

Portions of the jewellery, diamond ear-rings and diamond necklaces, were produced in court and identified by the prosecutrix. She was not able positively to identify the loose pearls, but said they looked like hers.

Prosecutrix denied having ever asked the prisoner to sell any of the jewels privately on her account, or his ever advising her to mortgage some of the jewels instead of selling them. He never paid her anything except Rs. 35 for a pair of small *goolabdanees*. She had lent him in November, 1884, Rs. 450 on a promissory note, which had not been repaid yet.

Dhunbai, the prosecutrix's daughter, was next examined, and she generally corroborated the evidence given by her mother. In cross-examination by Mr. Budroodin, she admitted that the brilliants had been given to prisoner previous to the 22nd April to be shown to the Sultan Nawaz's ladies, but not the pearls.

Manakjee Cursetjee Tarrachund, a son of the prosecutrix, corroborated her statements as to her conversations with the prisoner on the 21st and 22nd April. Witness had been confined to his room by rheumatism.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—I knew from the newspapers when Sultan Nawaz Jung was in Bombay. I don't know that there was a good deal of excitement in connection with his arrival here.

The judge.—Was he the gentleman who was banished from Hyderabad?

Mr. Budroodin.—Yes, my lord. (To witness.) Did you not hear that he was going to dispute the Nizam's Government?

Witness.—I don't remember. I don't remember anything about him.

Mr. Budroodin.—You told me just now that you read about the Sultan Nawaz's arrival in Bombay?

Witness.—No, I don't remember.

Mr. Budroodin.—But you told me just now that you did.

Witness.—No, I don't remember.

The judge.—Perhaps the witness means that he does not remember the exact day the Sultan Nawaz Jung arrived in Bombay?

Mr. Budroodin (to witness).—Do you mean that you don't remember the day?

Witness.—I don't remember anything about him.

Do you know that Nawaz Jung's nephew is in Bombay, and that he has been residing in Bombay for some time?—Yes.

Do you not know that he had been residing in a bungalow belonging to a relative of yours?—No. I don't know where his nephew is residing. I know his office.

Did you not know that on the 22nd April last Nawaz Jung was not in Bombay at all?—No, I did not know. His agent told me so about a fortnight ago.

Do you mean to say that you, or the members of your family, did not know of the arrival of such a man as Nawaz Jung's arrival in Bombay?—We were perfectly indifferent.

Abdool Hubib Abdoola, agent of Sultan Nawaz Jung, said that the Sultan, with some members of his family, came to Bombay on the 26th January, and left on the 16th February last. Since then he had not come back to Bombay. His nephew had been residing alone in Bombay since March last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—Nawaz Jung had left the ladies of his family in Arabia. When in Bombay he had put up at a bungalow at Byculla known as the "Terraces." I don't know to whom it belongs. I rented it through the prisoner, whom I have known for a long time. He is a dealer in cloth.

Khimjee Bhugwan, a gold and silver ornament dealer, said the prisoner sold to him on the 26th April two pairs of *goolabdanees* for Rs. 143-12.

Mr. Jeevunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, proprietor of the Great Western Hotel, said he recognised the four diamond ear-rings and diamond necklace before the court, which the prisoner brought to him on the 23rd or 24th April last. He advanced to him Rs. 2,700 on the security of those jewels. Prisoner at first offered to sell them, but witness said he did not want to buy; and a loan was eventually agreed upon. Witness did not see prisoner again until he was arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—It was an open transaction; but prisoner would not disclose the name of the owner of the jewels. The jewels were valued by Punalal Poonumchund at Rs. 3,400. I would have advanced to prisoner Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 on personal security.

To Mr. Inverarity.—I think my claim to the jewels is all right. I have instructed a solicitor and counsel to watch the case on my behalf.

Mr. Inverarity.—Don't you know, Mr. Jeevunjee, that if a party obtains goods by false pretences, and pledges them with a third party, the rights of the third party are gone on the man's conviction?

Mr. Jeevunjee.—I have not studied law: it will be for the court to decide; but I think my right is clear. I lent the money in good faith.

Mr. Inverarity.—Your trust in the prisoner has increased since you were examined at the police court, where you said you would have lent to prisoner Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 on personal security. You have now raised the amount by a thousand rupees. Now, is it not true that you don't lend on personal security anything beyond small sums?

Mr. Jeevanjee.—I have lent prisoner Rs. 400 on personal security. In one case I have given Rs. 12,000, but there was a security.

Mr. Inverarity.—It is not personal security then.

One more witness having been examined, the court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

EXCITED MEETING OF SHRAWAKS.

ONE of the Jain temples at Pydhonee was the scene of unusual excitement last night, the occasion being a meeting of Shrawaks held for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted in the emergency that has arisen in connection with their sacred shrines at Palitana. By 8 o'clock a dense mass of Shrawaks filled the entire space on the ground-floor of the temple; many persons stood on benches on the outskirt of the assembly; the doors and windows were blocked by anxious listeners until a large number were crowded out into the street. A universal feeling of indignation seemed to animate every Shrawak present on the occasion; but a sense of expected relief from the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the Thakore of Palitana exercised a wholesome and restraining influence over all, so that the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in an orderly manner. On the motion of Mr. Tallakchund Manikchund, Mr. Punalal Poonumchund was called to the chair. Mr. Virchund Raghowjee, one of the honorary secretaries of the Jain Association of India, read the circular conveying the meeting, as well as a series of telegrams that had been received from Palitana, Bhownuggur, and Ahmedabad, detailing instances of the oppression practised by the Thakore, and urging the adoption of prompt measures of relief for the victims. Mr. Manicklal Ghellabhoy recited a hymn, composed by him for the occasion, to invoke Divine aid on the proceedings of the evening. The meeting was then successively addressed, in brief but eloquent terms, by Messrs. Gokuldas Jeychund, Muggondas Chuggonlal, Fattehchund Ramchund, Mohunlal Bholanath, Devchund Koopchund, Vidhichund Poonumchund, Sobhagchund Bhaichund, Sakalchund Mabasookram, Bhaichund Mauekchund, and one or two others—all echoing the sentiment of the community that, in the emergency which had arisen, the promptest measures were absolutely necessary; that combined action only would lead to beneficial results; and that a respectful representation on the subject of their grievances should be at once laid before the Government of Lord Reay.

In Goculdas Jeychund said, among other things, that the Thakore of Palitana seemed to wish that the doors of justice and mercy should be effectually closed on the Shrawaks, in order that he might have a wider scope for the exercise of tyranny. He did not seem to be aware that oppression of the subjects is hateful to the minds of [illegible] that they favour freedom in the most comprehensive sense of the term; and that European political agents are men of large sympathies and an enlightened understanding, being actuated in their dealings by a high sense of duty and justice. The present excitement among the Shrawaks indicated that there had been a renewal of molestation and hostility on the part of the Thakore, be the pretext for it what it might. In April, 1864, Captain Law, in a report to Government, remarked that the complaints of the Shrawaks, when stripped of all exaggeration, left enough to show that the Palitana Durbar was actuated by petty enmity that was most unbecoming, and quite unfitting it for the office of judge. The speaker added that they had every confidence that Government would make a legitimate use of their power in protecting a submissive and meek race of people like the Shrawaks. Satrunja Hill is, in the estimation of the sect, one of the most sacred spots on earth; and that was the reason why the greatest importance was attached to the hill; why long and tedious pilgrimages to it were performed; and why enormous sums of money were expended on it.

Mr. Tallakchund Manikchund said, among other things, that the subjects of the Thakore of Palitana did not exceed 25,000 souls. The community which sent pilgrims to the Satrunja Hill was composed of about twenty lakhs of people, most of whom, when they visited the shrine, had reason to complain of the proceedings of the Thakore. It was on all accounts an act of bare justice that Government should protect the Shrawaks in the exercise of their religious liberty. Until Government adopted a decisive measure to free the Shrawaks, their grievances would never cease, and no real protection would be afforded them. The most effectual way, in the opinion of the speaker, was to place all Shrawaks who were British subjects and went temporarily to the territories of the Thakore beyond the jurisdiction of the Palitana Durbar and to bring them under the jurisdiction of the British Government. Unless such a remedial measure was adopted, it would not be strange if the sufferers, unable to bear their shackles under exceptional circumstances, resorted to exceptional means of self-defence—a state of things which it would be deplorable to contemplate. By removing the Shrawak British subjects from the jurisdiction of the Thakore, Government would confer an inestimable boon upon twenty lakhs of their loyal subjects, and at the same time remove a sore which was the origin of an apparently unending unpleasantness. As the Government protected the Thakore, they were bound to protect the Shrawaks in the exercise of their religious liberty. Mr. Tallakchund then moved that a committee (consisting of Messrs. Punalal Poonumchund, Premchund Roychund, Virchund Dipchund, Curranchund Cullianjee, Talakchund Manikchund, Nemchund Meclaochund, Munsukdas Chuggonlal, Dr. Jumnadas Premchund, and others) be appointed to take the necessary steps in the matter of their grievances.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned about [illegible] p.m.

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1885-86.

RACE MEETINGS.

Lucknow Sky Races	July 8th and 9th.
Poona Sky Races	July 23rd, 25th and 27th.
Lucknow Autumn Meeting	Aug. 4th, 6th and 8th.
Bangalore Races	Aug. 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th.
Poona Races	Sept. 22nd, 24th, 26th, 29th and Oct. 1st.
Kurrachee Races	Oct. 13th, 15th and 17th
Mysore Races	Oct. 19th 21st and 23rd.
Hyderabad Deccan Races	Nov. 12th, 14th, 17th, 19th and 21st.
Burdwan Races	Dec. 8th, 10th and 13th.
Calcutta Races First Meeting	Dec. 23rd, 26th, 30th and Jan. 2nd.
Calcutta Races, Second Meeting	Jan. 23rd and 30th.
Bombay Races	Feb. 20th, 23rd, 25th, and 27th.

POLO TOURNAMENTS.

Bombay	End of Sept.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	First week in Nov.

There appears (says the *Pioneer*) little hope of the management of the Bangalore races changing their fixture and rescuing the meeting from the tameness that in public estimation threatens it. The Bombay Polo Tournament is sure to suffer in point of *éclat* if it clashes with the last days of the Poona races, as numbers of the otherwise appreciative spectators will be detained at the races. To the several inquiries as to whether there are to be any Kirkee steeplechases this year we can only say we believe so, and that the presence of such a number of hard riding men are now at Poona cannot fail to result in the issue of a prospectus for the usual lep fixture. It should be held as soon after the race meeting as practicable.

AUSTRALIAN RACING SWEEPS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Calcutta papers:—Some months ago an advertisement of a Racing Sweep appeared in a Rangoon paper, and I believe was noticed in some of the Calcutta papers, and several gentlemen, whom I know, were "soft" enough to take chances in it. But one, more prudent than the others, gave me the advertisement, cut from the *Rangoon Gazette*, I think—however, it was a Rangoon paper—and I forwarded it to Mr. R. S. Walpole, late Secretary to the Calcutta Exhibition, requesting him to let me know if the "sweep" was a *bona fide* transaction or a swindle. I have received a letter from Mr. Walpole, from which the following is an extract:—

"MELBOURNE, 25th May, 1885.

"With reference to your question *re* your enclosed sweep advertisement, I have made considerable search into the matter, and have finally *run the thing to earth, and exposed a swindle*, which, I hope and desire, for the sake of Australia, you will be good enough to have exposed in every paper in India. I have to thank the Editor of the Australian *Sportsman* for his assistance in the matter, and I enclose you a cutting from his paper, and the portion of your letter referring to the matter will be published in the Melbourne *Sportsman* next week.

"Vigilant" writes in the Australian Sportsman under the head "More Sweep Swindling":—

"Hounded down in Melbourne by the *Herald* and practically hunted out of the Sydney by the refusal of the leading journals to publish their advertisements in that colony, those birds of prey—the sweep promoters—have migrated to Brisbane, and are now devoting their best energies to plucking the feathers of our northern neighbours. A Brisbane correspondent has forwarded us a clipping from a local sporting print comprising the following liberal programme framed by the "energetic and indefatigable" secretary of The Sydney Jockey Turf Club!!—'Now open £5,000—Adelaide Cup—£5,000.—The Sydney Jockey Turf Club's Consultation on the Adelaide Cup, to be run on the Flemington Race-course, Melborne, 7th May, 1885. Members, £1 each, 400—Prizes—400 Will be distributed as follows:—First horse; £1,200; second horse, £600; third horse, £300; other starters (divide) £200; non-starters (divide) £300; three prizes, £100 each £300; five prizes, £50 each, £250; ten prizes, £20 each, £200; thirty prizes, £10 each, £300; 270 prizes, £5 each, £1,350. Total, £5,000. Add exchange to cheques, and two stamps for reply and result. Letters containing cash should be registered. Drafts or P. O. orders made payable to James Wallace, Secretary, S. J. T. C. Address—Box 784, G. P. O., Sydney, N. S. W. N.B.—Please make known to your friends.'

Our correspondent is anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of Mr. James Wallace, and is also desirous of knowing where the offices of the Sydney Jockey Turf Club are located, and wishes to glean our opinion of the whole affair. Of Mr. 'Wallace' we know nothing, though the advertised programme bears a suspicious resemblance to that published by a Melbourne sweep promoter who was prosecuted some months back. The 'Club' exists only in the imagination of the individuals who run it, and who probably divide the spoil each morning, as quickly as the letters are received at Box 784. The whole affair is a palpable swindle on the face of it, and if the amount of 'business' transacted really is, as our correspondent points out, 'immense' that fact simply affords another and ample illustration of the truth of the old adage relating to fools and their money. One feature in the prospectus strikes us as being very suggestive, and is a capital instance of the cosmopolitan character of its compilers who, while they are restricted to Brisbane as a field for active operations, appear determined to cater for the patronage of residents in each of the four capitals in Australia. The event selected by 'the secretary of the Sydney Jockey Turf Club' as a base for his operations, is the Adelaide Cup, to be run in Melbourne. The programme is advertised alone in Brisbane, and the club's offices are said to be situated in Sydney. There is a degree of cunning displayed in the concoction of this combination which is very rich, and is only commensurate with the amount of ignorance evinced by the public, who are insane enough to forward their pounds under the impression that they may possibly hear of or see them again."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, arrived in Bombay harbour at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 12th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Wright, 2 daughters and son
Lieut C E Lloyd
Lieut Ransom
Lieut Mardell
Lieut Knatchbull
Lieut H L Allan
Lieut G C Berdwood
Mr Gillespie
Mr Jew Johnson
Mr M R Blackwood
Mr Abdul Guffoor
Mr Thomas Pillow
Manuel de Suza
Mr J Everett

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Vardon
Miss Stratford
Captain Hamilton
Surgeon-Major Batty
Mr R Carew

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W H Willock
Colonel W Hill
Mr J France
Lieut-Colonel Rolland
Mr and Mrs Norman
Mr J E Down
Mr Sullivan
Mr J Finlay
Mr Voight
Mr J Johnson
Mr G Zander
Sirdar Thacker Sing and sons
Mr T Thomson

FROM SUEZ.

Mrs Fish, 4 children and [illegible] infant

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen is expected to return to Windsor Castle soon in consequence of the Ministerial crisis.

There is considerable doubt whether the Government will consent to remain in office, even if asked to do so by the Queen, on account of the differences in the Cabinet respecting the renewal of the provisions of the Crimes Act in Ireland.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace.

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday, as representing the Trustees of the British Museum, formally accepted a marble statue of the late Charles Darwin to be placed in that institution.

Prince Edward of Wales was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on Wednesday, and with the Prince of Wales was present [illegible] the ancient Hall.

The House of Lords met on Friday for the first time after the Whitsun holidays. In reply to questions from the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Stanhope, Earl Granville stated that the proceedings of the Suez Canal Commission, which are based on the English circular of January, 1883, will probably be concluded in another week. On Monday, Lord Kimberley moved the Committee on the Redistribution Bill, to which Lord Denman moved an adverse amendment, which however, was immediately negatived. Several amendments were discussed, but the only one of importance agreed to was the restoration of Westminster to the position in which it had been placed by the Boundary Commission. On Tuesday, Earl Granville, in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons on the previous evening, moved the immediate adjournment of the House until Friday, which was agreed to.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Gladstone stated that the English and Russian Governments are agreed as to the reference to be made, and also as to the personage who should arbitrate between them, but that the agreement is still incomplete in form, and the two Powers have not yet requested the arbitrator to act upon it. Mr. Childers announced that he proposed to modify his Budget scheme by making the increase on the spirit duty 1s. instead of 2s. per gallon, and by limiting the duration of the additional beer duty to one year in the first instance. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Budget Bill, to which Sir M. Hicks-Beach moved an amendment condemning the increase of duties on beer and spirits without a corresponding increase of those in wine, and objecting to increase the charges on real property while the resolution of the House as to local taxation had not been carried out. After an animated debate, closed by Mr. Gladstone, who said the matter was one of life or death for the Government, a division was taken, when the amendment was carried by 264 against 252. Mr. Gladstone immediately moved the adjournment of the House, which was agreed to. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone stated that, in consequence of the vote of the House on the Budget Bill, the Ministers had made a communication to the Queen, to which a reply could not be obtained immediately. He, therefore, moved the adjournment of the House until Friday, which was agreed to.

Sir P. Lumsden arrived in London on Saturday, and was met at Charing-cross Station by a large number of military officers and other distinguished persons.

Earl Spencer left London on Tuesday night for Dublin.

The order of St. Patrick has been conferred upon Lord Wolseley.

The Attorney-General (Sir H. James) has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday, when medals were presented to Mr. Joseph Thomson and Mr. H. E. O'Neill for their explorations in Eastern Africa. At the dinner in the evening Sir P. Lumsden and Mr. H. M. Stanley were present, and made short speeches.

The evolutionary squadron, consisting of 10 ironclads and a flotilla of torpedo boats, under the command of Admiral Sir G. Hornby, left Portland Harbour on Tuesday for Bantry Bay.

The action for libel brought by Mr. Adams against the Hon. B. Coleridge has been settled by an arrangement, by which all personal imputations on either side are withdrawn.

The Sloane-square Station of the Metropolitan District Railway was flooded on Monday by the bursting of a sewer, and traffic was interrupted until the following morning.

An explosion of coal-gas occurred on Monday in the bunkers of the ironclad Inflexible, at Portsmouth, and 12 stokers were severely injured.

Sir Julius Benedict, the eminent musical conductor, died at his residence in Manchester-square, London, on Friday, in his 81st year.

The cricket match between Surrey and Oxford University terminated on Saturday in a draw, much in favour of the county. Derbyshire defeated Lancashire by 73 runs, Essex beat Hertfordshire by nine wickets, and Cheshire was against Leicestershire by 52 runs. This week Surrey has beaten Middlesex by 12 runs. Yorkshire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and six runs, and Sussex defeated Cambridge University by seven wickets.

OBITUARY.—General T. S. Conway, C.B.; Col. R. Morrieson, Ben. Ret.; A. Hall, Esq., Mad. C.S.; Major-Gen. H. Clerk, Mad. Ret.; Capt. P. S. Fearon, Bo. Ret.

The defeat of the British Ministry has not created so much surprise, or excited so much interest, in Paris as in some other European capitals. The chief surprise expressed is that the defeat should have arisen upon a comparatively unimportant question. The German and the Austrian Press concur in thinking that the Ministerial defeat will not involve any change in the settlement with Russia.

A report was current in St. Petersburg on Saturday that the Ameer of Afghanistan had been assassinated. No confirmation of the report has been received, and it is not credited in India. The Russian Press comment on the rumour in a tone which indicates a hope that it may prove to be true, and thus leave Russia unfettered by any frontier agreement.

The decision of the Russian Council of State to levy a tax upon the interest on certain portions of the State Debt and other investments will be carried into effect immediately.

The St. Petersburg papers comment offensively on the cordial reception in London of Sir P. Lumsden, whose anti-Russian statements are attributed to disappointment at the want of success in his mission.

It is considered doubtful whether an agreement will be arrived at by the Suez Canal Commission in Paris, as the principle of permanent international control is not recognized by the British proposals.

By the sinking of a dredging vessel through collision with a steamer the Suez Canal has been blocked for at least a week.

A definitive Treaty of Peace between France and China was signed on Tuesday at Tientsin.

At the last sitting of the Sanitary Conference in Rome the representatives of Great Britain and India argued strongly against quarantine as being completely useless, and adduced much evidence to prove that sanitary measures alone were effective in preventing the spread of epidemics.

Fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Madrid, and continue to be reported in Valencia.

A native has arrived at Suakim who states that Kassala has surrendered, but that there has been no massacre of the garrison. Although no confirmation has been received the report is generally accepted as true.

The German Emperor has quite recovered from his indisposition, and has resumed the transaction of official business.

The Indians in North-West Canada under Big Bear have divided into two parties, which are being pursued by Canadian troops, under General Middleton and General Strange respectively.

Mr. Joubert has assumed office as Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal forces. The Volksraad is discussing the question of admitting as a member a person who is alleged to have signed a petition in favour of British annexation.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOUDAN.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing further correspondence respecting military operations in the Soudan. The most important document is the following despatch from Lord Wolseley to Lord Hartington:—

CAIRO, April 16, 1885.

My Lord,—From questions recently put to Ministers in Parliament, and from the articles in such journals as have as yet reached me on the subject of the best policy to adopt in the Soudan, it appears to me that the reasons which make it almost imperative on us to destroy the Mahdi's power at Khartoum are not at present fully grasped in England. I propose, therefore, to lay before your lordship some of the conclusions which my experience of Egypt and the Soudan has led me to arrive at. The result of that experience is that I hold, in the strongest possible manner, that both from a military and a financial point of view, and also with regard to the general well-being of Egypt proper, the growing power of the Mahdi must be met not by a purely defensive policy on the frontier, whether at Assouan or Wady Halfa, but by his overthrow in the neighbourhood of Khartoum. In fact, the programme enunciated in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, and communicated to me in your lordship's telegram of the 7th of February, must be carried out in its entirety.

It is, I believe, the intention of Her Majesty's Government to maintain British garrisons in Egypt till such time as this country is strong enough to stand by itself. Until then we are bound to prevent its falling a prey to the Madi, or any other invader, and to take such steps as may be necessary for the preservation of order and internal tranquility. As long as our troops remain in Egypt we are responsible for its safety against external attack and internal revolution.

The task of destroying the Mahdi's power and influence therefore falls to us. We can do this in two ways, either by pursuing our original plan of advancing and destroying his power in the neighbourhood of Khartoum, or by adopting a purely defensive attitude on the frontier of Egypt. The first is an operation of which we can see the end. If adopted it would insure the inhabitants of Egypt and

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many of the frontier tribes being well disposed towards us, and if these tribes did not actively side with us they would certainly refrain from acts of aggression and hostility. Many of the preparations also for this advance have already been made, and much of the necessary expense has already been incurred. The second course would result in a long series of petty operations, almost certainly winding up with a war at least as serious as that now before us. It would turn against us all the frontier tribes, would unsettle the minds of the native Egyptians so much that English garrisons in towns like Keneh, Tantah, and others would become a necessity, and would derive no benefit from—in fact, render absolutely wasted—all the money that has been spent and the lives that have been lost in the campaign just concluded.

I cannot too distinctly impress on your lordship that to the natives generally, and especially to the Arab tribes on both banks of the Nile from Assouan to Abu Hamad, the possession of the province of Dongola signifies supremacy and power. As long as we keep our troops there they will believe we are stronger than the Mahdi. They will abstain from attacking us, and if we advance on Khartoum will render us a certain amount of effective assistance in the way of transport, camels, &c., provided they are well paid for doing so. If we withdraw from Dongola the whole province will be given up to anarchy, its inhabitants will join the Mahdi, and the Ababdehs and other influential tribes will become more or less actively hostile to us. All the assistance and support these tribes could give us will be handed over to our adversary, for whichever side appears to them the stronger that they will join, not necessarily from sympathy, but from the instinct of self-preservation. An Eastern conqueror, even if he spares the lives of his enemies, takes their property, and to save this the one anxiety of the Dongolese people will be to range themselves on the winning side.

And here I may observe that though, as a military operation, the evacuation of Dongola province may be fairly simple, provided sufficient time is given, in every other way it is surrounded with difficulties. Every civil employe, every functionary will leave when our troops do. We must bring them away with us, for their lives would not be safe after our departure. We can hardly tell them to remain behind; we, who are deserting them, can hardly bid them face the storm we ourselves are afraid to meet; and if we did it would be of no avail. They would not stop. Who, then, will take over the management of the country? Who will administer such law as has hitherto been given to the people? Who will take charge of the finances, the prison, the Government offices which exist and are now in full working order at Dongola itself—[illegible] this important province? What machinery of government will exist? Are we going contentedly to leave the country to absolute anarchy, and be satisfied that the only mark of our presence should be that the province had gone back from civilization to barbarism? Yet this must be the inevitable result of our departure; there is no middle course. When we leave Dongola its condition will be even as Khartoum now is. This is what we shall have done for our ally, the Khedive, with one of his chief provinces, and what we shall have done for that province itself. We shall have found it comparatively peaceful and secure, we shall leave it a prey to plunder and to murder. These, however, are not purely military questions, and therefore I will not dwell further on them.

The Mahdi's influence and power is spread and obtained in a twofold manner.

First, by the material success of his arms and the capture of important places, such as Khartoum and Berber. In this manner his progress has been slow, and it has been his practice, after the acquisition of one town, to pause some time before making another step forward. Besides this his emissaries are perpetually active, passing from place to place, proclaiming his successes, and preaching the holy war against the Turk, under which name we, as well as all Egyptian authorities, are included. They thus raise a spirit of disaffection against the existing order of things, and prepare the place visited to go over to the Mahdi on the appearance of a handful of his warriors; and this result follows, unless prevented by the presence of English or Egyptian troops. Such emissaries no defensive lines, no military cordon, can keep out; nothing can destroy their effect except the destruction of the source whence their influence comes, or, in other words, the overthrow of the Mahdi.

It is in this latter was that the whole of the Nile Valley from Berber to Handoub has been brought under the rule of the False Prophet, although he himself has come no further down it than Omdurman.

Our withdrawal from the Dongola province would at once give him complete command of it, and would be regarded by every native as a victory on his part, and as an evidence of our inferiority and defeat. The Ababdehs would threaten, and perhaps actually make incursions on the rivenain populations between Wady Halfa and Assouan, and such towns as Esneh and Keneh would become so disaffected as to require the presence of British troops to prevent risings there. The moral influence of the Mahdi would spread into Egypt itself, greatly increasing the difficulty of all government, and similarly rendering it necessary to station British troops at Tantah, Mansourah, and other large towns here. The garrison of Alexandria would have to be reinforced. It is, in fact, difficult to say beforehand what extra precautions might not be required, or to determine the extent to which the Mahdi's influence in Lower Egypt might not affect the population and inflame the people against all foreigners and Christians.

When the increase in the garrisons and the troops actually required for the defence of the frontier is considered, it will be evident that the number of men that would be set free by a policy of withdrawal would be small, so small as to be little more than an advertisement of our military weakness and of the poverty of our resources. It may well be doubted whether the use they could be put to elsewhere would compensate England for the loss of reputation and respect from all other nations which would inevitably follow upon such a retrograde policy on our part in Egypt.

The adoption of a purely defensive policy here would [illegible] unquiet state of affairs in Lower Egypt. [illegible] the frontier would be in a state of smouldering warfare. How long it would be before the Mahdi made an absolute attempt to invade Egypt, before he moved down an army recruited from Kordofan, from the Soudan, and from the province of Dongola, which we had yielded to him, I will not attempt to predict. It would be a considerable time, probably some years. Eventually the movement would be certain to come. When it did we should have upon our hands a war at least as great as that on which we are now engaged. Till it did we should have to carry on a succession of frontier affairs, harassing and vexatious to the troops, and costly both in men and money, and very possibly at the same time to repress disturbances in the interior, and at the end we should have to meet a large army on the frontier, with the whole country disturbed, if not in actual revolt, behind us.

It must never be forgotten that the question of whether this war shall or shall not go on does not rest with us, unless we are prepared to give up Egypt to the false Prophet. We shall not bring about a quiet state of affairs by adopting a defensive policy. The Mahdi has repeatedly declared it to be his full and settled intention to possess himself of Egypt, and his followers look upon themselves as engaged in a war the object of which is not to rest contented with the capture of Khartoum or Berber, but to drive the infidels into the sea. Mahdi-ism having once obtained a good foothold in Egypt, the death of Mohamed Ahmed would make no very great difference. Another holy man would soon be found in his place. Neither the present nor any future Mahdi will be overcome by merely repulsing attacks on Egypt proper. If any minor expeditions he may send forward are beaten, they will simply fall back into the desert, to return again in a few months. His power and his hold over the natives will not be shaken by the fact that a small party, led by one of his followers, has been roughly handled by the English at Halfa or Korosko. We must try conclusions with him personally, and in such a way that there may be no doubt in the native mind that he has put forth his full strength and been defeated. We can defeat him next winter, or we can defeat his troops some years hence, when they come to attack Egypt. I see no reason to believe that to do so then will cost as much less than to advance on Khartoum this autumn. I see every reason to believe that the intervening years of disturbance will cost us both men and money that would be saved by an adherence to the original determination of Government, and I am sure that our advance to Berber or the neighbourhood of Khartoum, and the defeat of his forces under his own eyes, will have a far greater effect and be regarded in a very different light from what would be thought of the defeat of any army he might send here to attack us.

To sum up. The struggle with the Mahdi, or rather perhaps with Mahdi-ism, must come sooner or later. We can except it now and have done with it once and for all for we can allow all the military reputation we have gained at the cost of so much toil and hard fighting, all the bloodshed and all the expenditure of the past campaign, to go for nothing, and try and stave the final struggle off for a few years. These years will be years of trouble and disturbance for Egypt, of burden and strain to our military resources, and the contest that will come in the end will be no less than that which is in front of us now. This is all we shall gain by a defensive policy.

In conclusion I will only observe that I have in this despatch carefully abstained from entering upon general matters of policy, or of touching upon the question which of the two courses is most befitting to our national dignity and honour. To do so would be beyond my province, and were it not it would be hardly necessary. There can be but little difference of opinion as to which line of action is the more worthy of the English nation.—I have, &c.,

WOLSELEY.

ENGLISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT has addressed the following letter to Lord Randolph Churchill:—

"June 8, 1885.

"My dear Churchill,—I am glad you have stated so clearly the Conservative policy, in nearly all of which I heartily agree, though on some points such as Ireland, I have large views than you are apparently yet prepared for. The necessity of an inquiry into the working of the Indian Government is very urgent, and the fact that you should have included it in your programme, and are to support Mr. Slagg's motion, gives me more hope than anything else which has happened regarding India during the past year. The truth is that if India had to trust solely to the Whigs for reform it might wait till eternity, or rather till that crash came which some day will certainly come if the rigidity of the present bureaucratic system is not modified. The Whigs are bureaucrats born and bred, and will not stir a finger to help us.

"With regard to Egypt, too, I think you are right. The day for such a policy as Mr. Chamberlain's which he has just announced, has gone by, and the only agreement France is likely to come to with Mr. Gladstone is one which will put Egypt practically into France's hands. Two years ago, or even perhaps a year ago, before the conference and the Nile campaign, Egypt's complete independence under a strong and popular Government might have been secured, but Mr. Gladstone would not hear of it then, and by persisting in keeping Tewfik as the corner-stone of his policy he has thrown away his chance. Now France will not be content with anything from him less than her own protectorate, or Europe with anything less than the letter of her bond. To get back our right to give Egypt liberty, the first condition will be that we guarantee her debt; the second that we make peace with the Sultan and act under his authority. Here, again, therefore I look rather to you than to the Whigs for practical help. One knows from experience so exactly what Mr. Chamberlain's arrangement would come to—an independent Egypt would be an Egypt separated from the rest of the Mahomedan world, but governed really in the sole interest of France and the bondholders. The form of a 'native' Government would be preserved, perhaps, but the form only. Egypt's 'independence by arrangement with Europe' means Egypt for the bondholders, with France for their protector and Ismail for their king. If Mr. Chamberlain had said a word about repentance for past errors I could have better believed him; but we heard all the promises and declarations he now makes two years ago, and in far stronger language from Mr. Gladstone himself, and with what result? No; I prefer your programme for Egypt, though it seems to promise less.

"I will take this opportunity of giving you my view of what a Conservative Government might do for Egypt and generally for Western Asia. The Whigs will never do anything but harm, because they are Whigs and because they hate the Mahomedans, and the Radicals will never do anything at all, because they are Radicals and will undertake no responsibility. You know that the Mahomedan faith is in solution—that it is seeking to place itself on a new basis—to regenerate its political and social life. Enormous abuses exist everywhere, enormous injustices. The poor are ground down by the rich, the weak by the strong. The whole earth, as Arabi used to say, is famished for justice and calls out for a deliverer. The recognition of this was the secret of his own influence. It is the secret of the Mahdi's. It may any day be the secret of England's. But in Mahomedan lands it is not sufficient to administer an equal law for it to be accepted by the people even for their own good. The law must be connected with their religious beliefs and sanctioned by their religious authority. I am not arguing whether it is best so—though I believe it is best—but am stating a fact. And it is the perverse refusal to acknowledge facts which has made of Lord Granville's policy in Egypt so piteous a failure. His idea would seem to have been, and Sir Evelyn Baring's with him—if idea at all they had—that the people's faith and social traditions were a 'negligeable quantity,' and that, no matter what the law and no matter who administered it, it would be accepted with thanks. For this reason, though Tewfik was notoriously regarded as a traitor to his faith and nation, they placed him in authority and men with him for Ministers whose olny merit was that they had preferred their interests to their beliefs and were without moral principle or religious prejudice. Even this, however, in later times have refused to serve them, and they have been forced to take up with Nubar and his speculating crew of Armenians as the only element supple enough to do their bidding. This has had its effect. The whole of the religious forces of the country are [illegible] and the whole of the people. Their reforms have remained sterile, their attempts to pacify impotent. The people [illegible] their justice, and will have none of their advice. The liberal party of Mahomedan reform have been driven out of the country, the honest men have been driven from the Administration, and the mass of the people into the arms of the Mahdi.

"It is in the power of England, and England alone, to repair the evil done—and, what is more, it is England's duty. But it cannot be effected except at the cost of assuming Egypt's sole protection, and the protection also of general Mahomedan interests. The Sultan must be taken into confidence, peace must be made with the Madhi, and Arabi must be recalled. Europe, too, must be bought out by accepting Egypt's debt. These conditions observed, all difficulty, it will be found will disappear, and the regeneration of Egypt may at last be begun, and with it gradually of all the Mahomedan East.

"It seems to me, therefore, that the Conservative party, if it acts on your idea, has a great and satisfactory work before it which, if honestly performed and avoiding the snare of turning Egypt's protection into a means of providing Englishmen with places and pay may yet redeem the past and give reality to the dreams of reformers. You especially with your sympathy for popular causes, will know that the only foundation of success in the East, as in the West, is the consent of the people. Get the Egyptian people on your side and all Mahomedans will follow you, and with hardly an effort you will transform the world.

"I wish you, therefore, all success in your electoral campaign. You have given too many proofs of your sincerity and steadfastness in this matter of Egypt for me to doubt you, and I know that you will do your best for her. Of the present Government I have long ceased to have any hope.

"Yours truly.
"WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Goa, Captain Lewins, will sail to-day for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain Joseph Gell, sails to-day for Dunkirk via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Maclean, 1,496 tons, Captain J Schofield, sails to-day for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Prinz George, 1,906 tons, Captain D Fedle, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Mecca, 973 tons, Captain J B Mackay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique (1st ult) with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain A Clark, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst, from Rangoon (13th ult) brought a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to J Mackintosh.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain John Black, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Evaristo Conascimento Lopes, one officer, Mr. White, Mr. Thursby, Revd A Olivara, 3 sergeants and 87 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
3	Surat (s)	Edwards	London, June 3.
	Mecca (s)	Mackay	Mozambique, June 1

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Annie	Broocks	Colombo.
	Cuba (s)	Hoseason	Dunkirk.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	River Ettrick (s)	Wallace	Dunkirk.
	Rajpootana (s)	Black	Calcutta.
	Prinz George (s)	Fedle	Genoa & Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Goa, Lewins, for Galle.
" Sahara, Gell, for Dunkirk.
" Clan Maclean, Schofield, for Liverpool.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goolpare, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
29 Mountstuart ...... Liverpool, March 19.
Airlie ...... Dundee, March 16.
DEPARTURES.
June 29.—Steamers Secundra, Governor, and Catania.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM LONDON.

Sunbeam s—10 cases plateglass, the Agra Bank.

Cambodia s—2 cases lamps, E P Mahomed; 1 case cheese in tin and 56 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Rassooljee; 5 casks earthenware, E Budr odeen; 10 cases foolscap paper, M A M Shurufally; 160 cases stout and pale ale, Ewart, Latham and Co; 25 [illegible] fuse, M Noorbhoy.

Kaisser-i-Hind s—2 cases earthenware, R Jaithai.

Mirzapore s—3 cases stationery, Abdul Hussen.

Huzara s—11 cases foolscap paper, A Abdulrahim and Co; 3½ cases oilmanstore and 2 cases cheese, D B Varna; 35 bottles quicksilver, Jaitha Dossa; 11 cases medicine other sorts, H Mooljee; 50 bottles quicksilver, H Goculdass; 104 casks pale ale, M Bickajee; 4 hogsheads port wine, D Cawasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—3 casks white paint lead, Penny and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—1 package German silver, M S M Essac.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

Henry Bolckow s—89 packages cotton, H M Esmail and A M A Kiermany; 2 bundles silver coins, A M A Keermany.

FROM BASSORA.

Java s—1 bundle silver coins (Rs. 6,000), M Mackenzie and Co.

FROM BUSHIRE.

Henry Bolckow s—86 bales cotton, Aga M Jaffer; 851 bales cotton, Sayed Mahomed Carooni; 86 bales cotton, H M Baker.

FROM ZANZIBAR.

Huzara s—52 bags cloves, Allana Munji; 31 bags cloves, Essa Thaver.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—2,000 cwts wheat and 100 bales cotton Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—122 bales skins, deer hair and hide, Walljee Poonjee and Co; 12 bales hides, A Peermahomed; 6 bales skins, S Hassan; 7½ cwts false Mace, R Narrandas.

Roma s—1,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 21 cases blackwood furniture, J Nowrojee; 170 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 12½ cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhoy; 5 cases Indian condiments, M Mackenzie; 200 cwts buffalo hair, W Poonjee.

FOR HULL.

Hartlepool s 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sahara s—136 cwts linseed, Louis Drefus.

Orpington s—150 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Eastbourne s—1,970 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1 bale cotton, Gaddum Bythell; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Normanton s—1,018 cwts poppyseed, 2,600 cwts wheat, and 2,610 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONKONG.

Rhosina s—450 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 201 bales twist, D Sassoon; 500 cwts sandalwood and 200 bales twist, J Peerbhoy; 300 bales twist, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rhosina s—[illegible] bales twist, D M Petit Sons.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Rajpootana s—200 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 2.

Steel, Vety. Surgn., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 2.

Bruce, Deputy Surgn. Genl., on privilege, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, July 3.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to H. and G. Companies as follows:—Vols. William Brooks and Herbert Senahan, H Company; Vols. A. William Cooke, J. Basil Cooke, H. John Jones, J. Domnic DeSouza, Henry Coleman, Joseph Mathias, John Kinlock, B. Hiekie, Thomas Baker, Jozenho Dias, William Henderson, Alexander Norman, and Edward Boyle, G Company.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,
Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the booksellers.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.

PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
BY POST Rs. 5-4.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

GLENLIVET WHISKY
REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

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CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS,
NEAR DUDLEY, ENGLAND.
NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING
'NETHERTON BEST" IRON.

HAVING reason to believe that considerable quantities of Common Bar Iron are sold in the Indian Market as of our manufacture, and that a few Bars of the genuine Brand are being mixed with the bulk in order to mislead buyers, we hereby beg to intimate that all Bars of our well-known make of Iron are branded "NETHERTON BEST," and that this Iron can always be supplied by certain recognised Merchants, AND IN BOMBAY BY Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

N. HINGLEY & SONS.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

WE beg to invite attention to our Selection of PABSTMANN'S Celebrated STILL HOCKS from the Rhine Provinces at prices ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 34 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen pints. The assortment we offer has been carefully selected to allow of Connoisseurs making selections to suit their respective requirements.

Per doz. qts. Rs.		Per doz. pts. Rs. a.
16	Laubenheimer, light	9 0
16	Deidesheimer, mellow	9 0
18	Geisenheimer, soft and fine-flavoured	10 8
21	Steinwein, in glass jugs, delicate	...
21	Leibtraumilch, very soft and delicate	11 8
24	Hockheimer Berg.	13 0
27	Rudesheimer (Rich after Dinner Wines.)	14 8
30	Marcobrunner (Rich after Dinner Wines.)	16 0
31	Queen Victoria Berg.	...

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6 4		Do. yellow	6 8	...
59 0	62 0	Benedictine from the Monastery	62 0	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	[illegible]	57 8
17 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	[illegible]	...
37 0	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhager	40 8	42 8
26 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	...
19 4	...	Vermouth	[illegible]	...
...	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs choice, per doz pts.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	[illegible]	...
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	...
19 0	...	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	...
13 0	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	[illegible]	...

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5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
4 0	2 4	Minerva Water	4 4	2 8

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31 8	White Hermitage	[illegible]
22 0	Reisling Grape	[illegible]